

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1903

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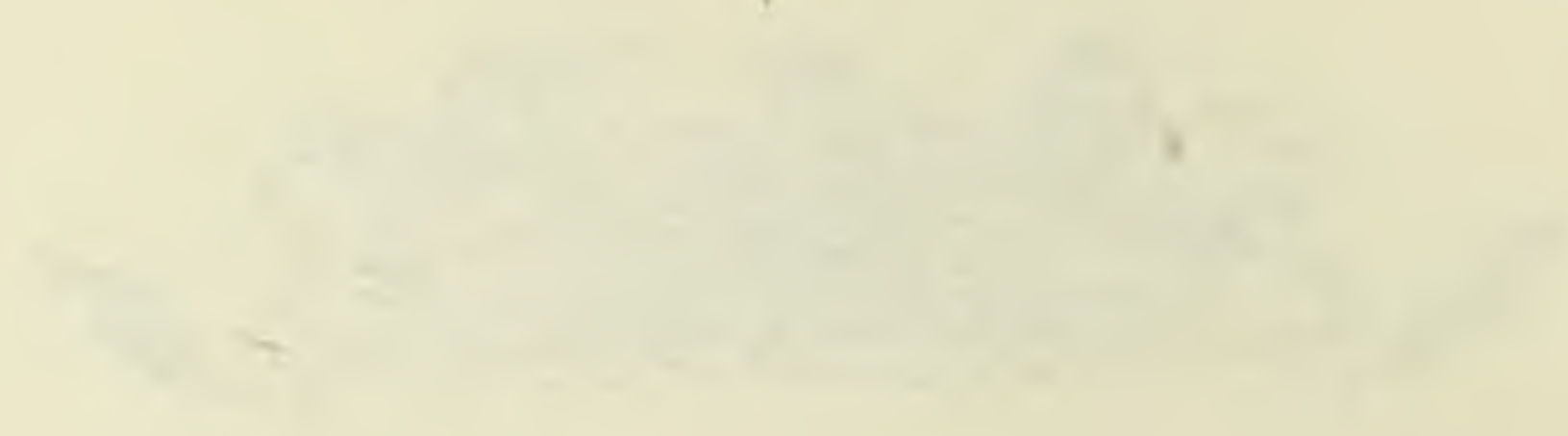
OTTAWA
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1904

REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

1902



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD :

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1903, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, September 1, 1903.

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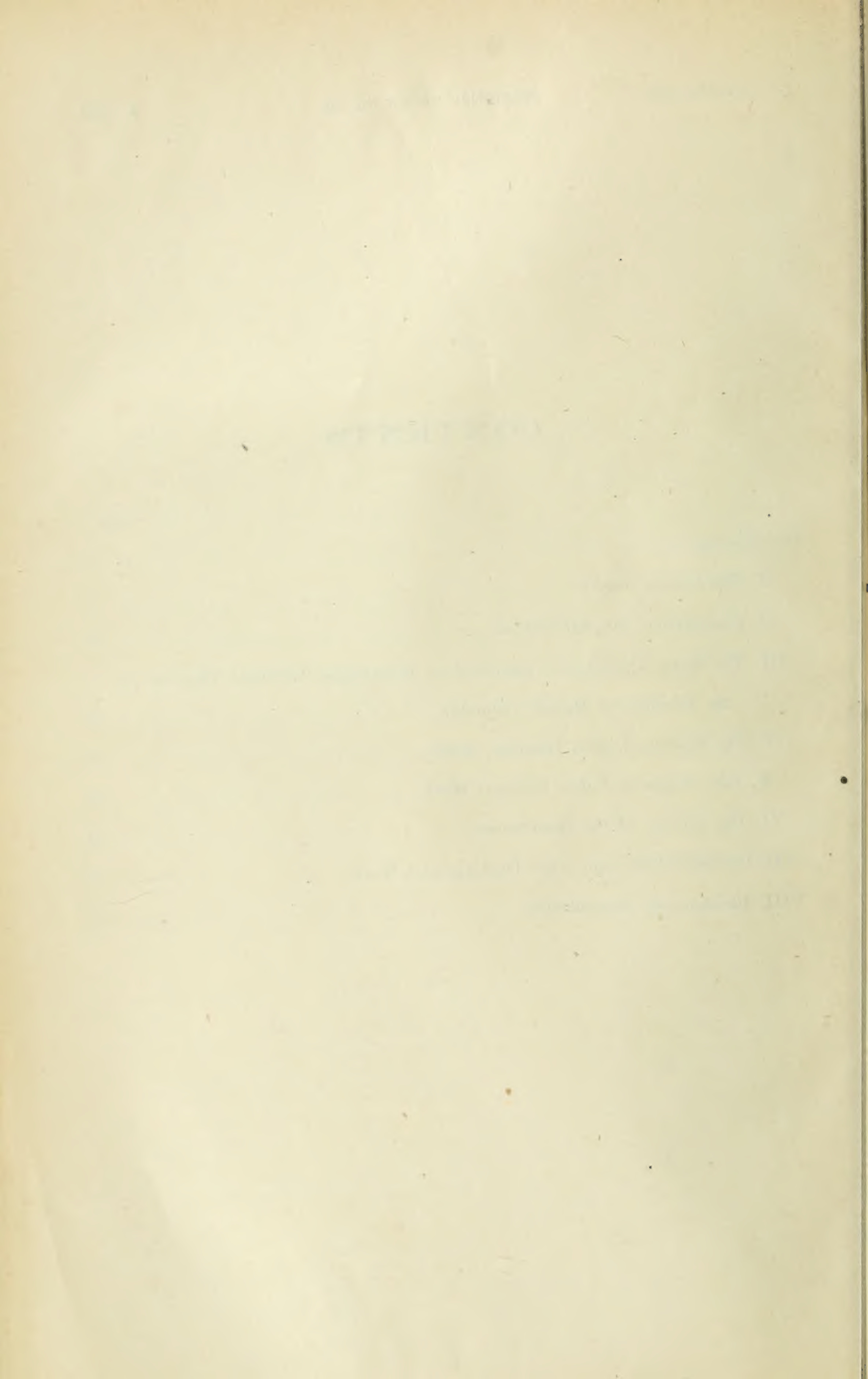
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1903

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1903.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The fiscal year 1902-03 was the third of the existence of the department. To report fully on the work would occasion a review and reprint of much that has already been printed by the department in the *Labour Gazette*, its official journal ; the *Gazette*, in addition to other features, serving as a chronicle of much of the work of the department from month to month. Volume III of the *Gazette*, containing the numbers issued during the fiscal year, is submitted therefore, with this report as a supplementary record of the work of the department for the year, the report itself, deals only with such matters of departmental concern as have not already been described in the *Gazette*, or of which only partial or incomplete mention have been made in its pages. It will be observed that Vol. III covers in all 1,041 pages; Vol. II, which contained the numbers issued during the fiscal years 1901-02, comprised 779 pages; and Vol. I, embracing the ten issues of the first year of the department's existence comprised 599 pages. The increase in the amount of material published in the *Gazette* is indicative of the increase in the work of the department generally.

The Staff of the Department.

During the year an addition was made to the inside staff of the department by the appointment of Mr. W. W. Edgar, B.A., librarian and clerk. This new appointment was occasioned by the increased work of the department, and the need of a clerk with ability to translate foreign publications in reference to labour, and experience as a librarian. Mr. Edgar was transferred from the Library of Parliament, with which he had been connected since July, 1897.

The staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered at the end of the fiscal year 1900-01, 26; during the fiscal year 1901-02 this number was increased to 29 and at the end of the fiscal year 1902-03, the number was 32. The appointments made during the past year were Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent for Rossland, B.C., and district; Mr. S. D. Milliken, correspondent for Calgary, Alberta, and district; and Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent for the city of Niagara Falls, Ont., and district. During the year Mr. M. H. Westbrook, correspondent for Stratford, Ont., and district, resigned owing to his having accepted a position which involved a change of residence, and Mr. Jos. T. Carlin was appointed correspondent for Stratford, Ont., and district in his stead. Mr. Joseph Ainey, one of the correspondents for the City of Montreal, Que., and district resigned owing to ill-health and his place was filled towards the close of the fiscal year by Mr. Gustave Audet.

Classification of the Work.

The work of the Department as reviewed in this report is set forth under the following divisions :—

- I. The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
- II. The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.
- III. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate Industrial Disputes in the Province of British Columbia.
- IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Bill.
- V. The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and securing to those employed on public works, payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.
- VI. The library of the department.
- VII. The correspondence and other departmental work.
- VIII. The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

A constant effort has been made throughout the year to increase the usefulness of the *Labour Gazette* by giving in greater detail, and with more regard to a complete classification of the facts and figures presented, statistical and other information on the subjects with which the *Gazette* has to deal. A more comprehensive summary has been made from month to month of industrial and labour conditions in the Dominion, and correspondents have been required to prepare their reports with all possible regard for the nature and exactness of information given and the method of its presentation. A larger number of subjects have been dealt with in the numbers of the past year than in those of preceding years and many of the special investigations made by the department have been more comprehensive than those formerly conducted.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

There has been no change in the method in which correspondents have been required to present their reports over that recorded in the last annual report.*

The practice of having all reports sent in on official forms requiring a uniform arrangement of the subject matter dealt with, has been continued. At the same time the department has lost no opportunity where occasion has offered of pointing out to its correspondents means whereby their reports might be improved. It is a pleasure to record, in this connection, the fact that nearly all of the correspondents have shown a marked improvement in their work. This comment applies also to the manner in which correspondents have discharged other duties pertaining to their position, such as the supplying from time to time statistical reports and other information of a special nature as required by the editor of the *Gazette* in connection with special investigations being conducted or statistical tables being compiled by the department.

As mentioned, a particular effort has been made to improve the special article which reviews from month to month the industrial and labour conditions and which is based in part upon the reports of the correspondents; the purpose in this article being to afford such reference to the industrial movements and events of the month as may serve to indicate aright the trend of industrial and social progress in the Dominion. The reports of correspondents have been largely supplemented by information derived by the department from other reliable sources, as official reports, accredited notices in the press, communications to the department and the like. Features of this review have been brief references to wages changes, industrial disputes, price movements, conditions in the several industries, including agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and railway construction, conditions in the trades, special prominence being given to transportation, brief statements as to the Domin-

* See Annual Report, 1901-02, page 9-13.

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ion's trade and revenue, and mention of other special features affecting the general industrial situation during the month to which the article relates.

Subjects of Special Investigation by the Department.

Progress was made during the year on two important investigations, commenced during the preceding fiscal year, namely, the investigation into the growth and present position of labour organization in Canada, and the wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada; other special investigations were also commenced. The most important of the latter were, an investigation of the coal situation in Canada which was completed during the year, and an investigation on the cost of living in the Dominion, compared with the cost of living in other countries, the results of which had been published only in part at the close of the fiscal year. Minor investigations having to do with the rates of wages and supply of labour in certain of the trades in different provinces; with changes in the rates of wages during the year; and with the beet sugar industry of the Dominion were also conducted.

Growth and Present Position of Labour Organization in Canada.

During 1901-02 the department commenced an investigation into the growth and development of labour organization in Canada. This had to do in its earliest stages with the publication of a directory of existing labour organizations in the Dominion, which part of the investigation was completed during the first year. The investigation,* as continued during the past year has been largely statistical in its nature, and has aimed more particularly at showing the total number of labour organizations in the several trades, and in the several provinces of the Dominion, together with the dates at which they came into existence. As mentioned in a previous report of the department no record of any kind was available to indicate at the outset either the precise nature of labour organization or its extent in the Dominion. The department, in ascertaining its facts had not only to gather information by means of special investigations conducted by its correspondents in the cities in which they were resident, but had also to obtain by communication with international, federal and local organizations, by careful searching of the several trade publications, labour papers, newspapers, reports of congresses and the letter files of the department, such information as might thereby be obtained as to the existence and names of trade unions or other similar organizations in any part of the Dominion. The directory of Canadian organizations having been prepared in this way, the department then proceeded to prepare tables descriptive of the growth and present position of labour organization in Canada. In the descriptive tables a list of existing organizations was given by localities and provinces, the material being so arranged as to show at a glance the trades organized in each locality, the number of organizations in each particular trade organized, the number of organizations in each group of kindred or allied trades, and the total number of organizations in each locality. The localities were grouped under the names

* An account of the methods by which this investigation was carried on appears in the annual report of 1901-02 at pages 28 to 32.

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of the provinces to which they belonged, and arranged alphabetically, so as to admit of easy reference. The provinces themselves were arranged in the order of their geographical position from east to west. The statistical tables intended to show the nature of the growth of labour organization were arranged so as to illustrate its growth both by provinces and by the classes of trades or callings affected. The years in which the local organizations were formed were given and the tables so arranged as to show for each province and group of trades how many organizations were formed in each particular year, and at what periods organization was most active. The information was further classified so as to readily disclose in which groups of trades organization had been carried on most extensively.

The first of these tables were published in the September number of the *Gazette*, and had to do with the growth and present position of organized labour in the maritime provinces. The tables were continued for the other provinces in subsequent numbers, being completed in the June issue of the *Gazette*. A summary of the entire investigation was ready at the close of the fiscal year for publication in the first number of volume IV of the *Gazette* beginning the new fiscal year.

The investigation disclosed the fact that there were in Canada at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, some 1,551 labour organizations divided among the provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 93; New Brunswick, 56; Prince Edward Island, 14; Quebec, 202; Ontario, 853; Manitoba, 63; The North-west Territories, 46; British Columbia, 216; The Yukon, 13.

Mention should also be made of the fact that during the year the department has made from all available sources important additions to its directory of labour organizations. A list was published each month of new organizations formed, and at the end of the calendar year a review given of the total number of unions formed during the year. An effort was also made to secure further particulars in regard to the history of certain organizations, in regard to which the department had, at the close of the previous fiscal year been only partially informed. As this directory will be kept up to date from year to year, a source is now available whereby during succeeding years the development of labour organizations and important facts incident thereto may be traced.

Wages and Hours of Railway Employees.

One of the first series of investigations commenced by the department after its establishment was that made into the rates of wages and hours of employment of the several classes of labour in the Dominion. The earliest tables published in connection with this investigation dealt with wages and hours in the printing trades, and appeared in the January number of the 1901 *Gazette*. These were followed by others during the same year, relating to wages and hours in the cigarmaking trade, several branches of the metal trades and some branches of the building trades. During the following year other branches of the building trades were dealt with, and additional tables published in reference to the woodworking trades, carriage and wagon making trades, and the coopering trades. The investigations have been continued by the department during the past fiscal year in reference to the several classes of labour employed on

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railways, the first tables of which were published in the September, 1902 *Gazette*; other tables appeared in subsequent numbers and the subject was completed in the May, 1903 *Gazette*. In these articles the information given had reference to the following classes of railway labour:—Conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, baggagemen, brakemen, maintenance-of-the-way men, yard men, switch men, freight handlers and telegraphers.

The methods adopted in obtaining this information were similar to those followed in previous similar undertakings of the department. Communications were sent to all of the important railway companies in the Dominion carrying on a passenger and freight traffic, requesting from the companies a statement as to the rates being actually paid by them to the several classes of labour in their employ. With but one or two exceptions the request of the department for official returns from these companies was promptly complied with. Communications were also addressed to the secretaries of the several organizations of railway employees, asking for a statement of the respective rates current in the localities over which the local unions had jurisdiction. From returns thus obtained from both employers and employees the tables in question were prepared. The following is a copy of the communications addressed by the department to the parties mentioned above:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER A, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR COMMUNICATION SENT BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES
IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO HOURS AND WAGES OF
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, May 22, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada, which tables will, on completion, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trades disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having this information as accurate as possible and I have the honour to request that you will be kind enough to furnish copies of the schedules containing rates and rules governing the services of the following classes of employees in the employ of your Company in Canada:—

Railway conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Trainmen,
Switchmen,
Trackmen
Telegraphers,
Freight handlers,
Carmen.

As there may be considerable variations in the rates paid to individuals, or groups of individuals employees, according to the division in which they are employed or local conditions therein, it would assist materially in giving to the statistical information its true significance if attention were drawn to such variations and conditions in the returns sent in.

It is not the intention to publish the names of the companies to which the statistical information refers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

N.B.—No part of this circular or any communications addressed to the Deputy Minister of Labour should be published without the authority of the Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER B. III A.R.COPY OF CIRCULAR COMMUNICATION SENT BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO SECRETARIES OF
RAILWAY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO
HOURS AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Ottawa, May 22, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada, which tables will, when completed, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having its information as accurate as possible and to give particulars in regard to the following classes of employees :—

Railway conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Trainmen,
Switchmen,
Trackmen,
Telegraphers,
Freight handlers,
Carmen.

I understand that you are Secretary of one of the Locals of the organization of one of the above groups and I respectfully request that you will have the kindness to furnish the department with a copy of the schedule of rates, etc., governing the condition of employees under the jurisdiction of your organization.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the department if your reply to this communication is received at an early date.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

N.B.—I inclose herewith a return envelope and would inform you that no postage is required on any communication addressed to the Deputy Minister of the Department at Ottawa.

The information obtained by the department in response to the above requests was carefully classified so as to indicate the nature and amount of wages prevailing in the different parts of the Dominion and so arranged as to admit of immediate reference and comparison.

Investigation into the Coal Situation in Canada.

An investigation of somewhat extensive proportions, arising out of the exceptional industrial conditions prevailing at the time, was made into the effects of the strike of mine workers in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania upon the fuel market and industry in the Dominion. This strike, which commenced on May 12, 1902, and lasted until the October 15, following, was more far reaching in its social and economic effects than any other industrial event of the year. The situation had assumed alarming proportions when the strike was terminated in October, and consequences of the most serious nature were believed to be threatening the industries of this country as also the well-being of individuals. With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the strike in the Pennsylvania mines had influenced and was likely to continue to

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influence the economic and social welfare of individuals and commerce and industry generally throughout the Dominion, the department sought from as many sources as were available and reliable, to obtain as accurate an account of the situation as was possible, the results of its inquiries being published in full in the November, 1902, *Gazette*, within four weeks after the termination of the strike.

The information, on which the results of its investigations were based, was derived by the department in the main from three distinct sources. In the first instance, a request was sent to local retail coal dealers in the various cities and towns in all parts of the Dominion, for a return to be made on blank schedules supplied for the purpose. These forms, as prepared by the department, had in view the obtaining of information in regard to both anthracite and bituminous coal; the tables compiled subsequently from the returns were so arranged as to afford a basis of comparison between the prices prevailing at the time, and during the previous two years, and also as between the several months during which the strike was in continuance. In addition to information on prices, the department sought also to obtain from local dealers a statement of the supply available on October 15, and a statement of the nature and extent of the substitutes for anthracite coal being used in their several localities.

The following are copies of the communications sent by the department to retail coal merchants throughout Canada. About 1,000 separate communications in all were mailed to different persons, and satisfactory replies were received from about one-half of those to whom communications were addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER C, III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RETAIL COAL MERCHANTS
IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO COAL SITUATION IN
CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, October 8, 1902.

SIR,—In pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information), which provides that the Department of Labour shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, the department has instituted a special investigation on the subject of the coal situation in Canada.

Among other subjects to be dealt with in this investigation are retail prices and the supply of coal, and in order that information under this heading may be as complete and accurate as possible, the department is sending to the coal merchants of the Dominion, blank statistical forms with a request that, so far as information is available, particulars be supplied in regard to the points of information sought.

I am inclosing herewith blank forms in regard to these matters and have the honour to request that as far as the information may be at hand, you will have the kindness to fill in the spaces indicated, particulars in regard to the retail prices of the classes of coal mentioned at the dates specified. The schedule, as you will see, has been prepared with a view of enabling a comparison to be made between the cost of coal during the present year and two preceding years; also with a view of showing the nature of the rise during the past months and the causes which have effected the latter.

The limited supply of coal in the hands of local dealers has been a source of great anxiety and the Department is desirous of ascertaining to what extent this cause of alarm is well-founded. There is accordingly allotted in the schedule, a space to be filled in with particulars of the supply of coal on hand. It has been thought well, for the purposes of comparison, to fix a date at which the basis of complete returns might be made, and accordingly the 15th of the month has been chosen. What is desired in this connection is a statement of the amount of coal available for sale on that date and a statement as to the degree to which your firm believes it may be able to meet the local demands.

Under the heading of remarks the Department will be glad to receive a statement from you as to the outlook for the future both immediate and prospective, dealing with such points as the possibility of the supply being increased from outside sources, &c., &c.

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I am enclosing herewith a return envelope and would ask that the return made by you be mailed to the department as soon after the 15th of the present month as possible. The tables to be made up on the basis of the returns received are to be published in the November number of the *Labour Gazette*, the material for which is sent to the printer at the beginning of that month. The classification of the information and the writing of any report in reference to it has accordingly to be completed by the Department before that time. The duplicate schedule is being sent you in case you may desire to keep for purposes of your own a memorandum of the information supplied.

I desire to add that as the investigation has in view the ascertaining of particulars in regard to the general situation only, no disclosure will be made of the names of the firms supplying information. The department will exercise particular care to see that its sources of information are kept confidential, returns being published under the heads of localities only.

In asking for this information the department is aware that the filling in of the schedule enclosed, may necessitate some little care and trouble on your part. You will understand, however, how important it is to the people of Canada that reliable information should be furnished on the points mentioned in view of the serious situation which the country has now before it at the approach of the winter season. By a prompt compliance on your part with the request of the department you will accordingly be rendering an important public service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Copy of Schedule enclosed with above communication.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D.—No. 1,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION ON COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

Statistical Tables on Retail Prices of Coal, June 1—October 15, 1902.

Locality.....(City or Town.)(Province.)

DATE.	ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON.			BITUMINOUS COAL, PER TON.		
	1902.	1901.	1900.	1902.	1901.	1900.
June 1.....						
" 15.....						
July 1.....						
" 15.....						
Aug. 1.....						
" 15.....						
Sept. 1.....						
" 8.....						
" 15.....						
" 23.....						
Oct. 1.....						
" 8.....						
" 15.....						

Cause of rise in prices June 1—October 15.

Supply of Coal October 15, 1902.

(Give statement relative to preceding years and present demand.)

Remarks.

(State particulars in regard to the outlook for the future, nature and extent of substitutes being used for coal, &c.)

Date

Signature

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The coal mining companies of the Dominion were also sent special communications requesting information in regard to the nature of their output, and other points of interest relating to the quantity and disposal of their product at the time, as compared with previous years.

Replies were received from over one-third of the companies to whom communications were addressed. The communications sent out in this connection were as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER D, III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO COAL MINING COMPANIES
IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, October 9, 1902.

SIRS,—The department is at present engaged in a special investigation into the coal situation in Canada, in pursuance of Section 10, Chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information) which provides that the department shall conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available. I am writing to ask if you would have the kindness to assist the Department in the matter of its investigation by supplying it with information on this form in regard to the following questions in so far as they relate to your business :—

I am enclosing the form in duplicate in case you may desire to keep a memoranda of the information sent by you to the department, on your own files.

1. What is the nature of your output, whether anthracite or bituminous coal, or both ?
2. What has been your total output per annum during the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and total output to date during the present year :
 - (a) Of anthracite coal (if any) ?
 - (b) Of bituminous coal (if any) ?
3. What have been during the past five years the chief markets to which your supply has been sent ?
 - (a) Of anthracite coal (if any) ?
 - (b) Of bituminous coal (if any) ?
4. What has been the wholesale selling price of your coal per ton on October 1 of each of the past five years ?
 - (a) Of anthracite coal ?
 - (b) Of bituminous coal ?
5. To what extent has the present strike in the United States led to an increased demand for your coal and how have the prices of it been affected in consequence :
 - (a) Of anthracite ?
 - (b) Of bituminous ?
6. From what sources has this demand come ?
7. To what extent has employment in your mines been affected by the increased demand ?
8. To what extent have your mines, with present facilities, been able to meet the demand for coal in this country and with what success are you meeting this demand at the present time ?
9. To what extent, if any, are you embarrassed in meeting the additional demand in consequence of inadequacy in transportation facilities ; or are likely to be ?
10. Other points of interest.

If in addition to the points here mentioned there are any other facts concerning your business which would be of interest to the public of Canada at the present time, the department would be very grateful to receive the same.

The department is well aware that the answering of these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme interest being taken by the public everywhere in the coal situation as it presents itself to this country at the approach of winter, you will no doubt realize the importance of giving as full a statement in regard to the situation as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and as the material for that issue has to be sent to the printer at the beginning of the month, it would greatly facilitate the department in its preparation if you would cause the statement given in your return to be brought up as far as the 15th of the present month and mailed to the department as soon after that date as possible.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to this matter,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

N.B.—If concerning any of the points mentioned in your reply you desire that the source of the information be not revealed, the department will be very careful to respect your wishes in this regard.

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A third source from which the department gathered its information was its staff of special correspondents in the several cities of the Dominion. The following communication will indicate the nature of the subjects on which they were required to report and will also serve to show the main features dealt with by the department in setting forth the results of its investigations:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER E. III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, TO THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
Ottawa, October 8, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—The department intends publishing in the November number of the *Labour Gazette* a special article on the subject of the coal situation in Canada, based upon official reports made by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and I am writing to ask that you prepare a special report in reference to your city and district.

In order that there may be uniformity in the reports sent in by the correspondents, as well as that none of the main features of the situation may be overlooked in any of the localities, I would ask that this report be made up in four parts, each part to contain particulars in regard to the points herein mentioned and in regard to any other items of interest which may come to your notice. Please write the answers to each part on separate sheets, and deal with the questions asked in the order named, inserting in your reply the number corresponding to the number opposite the questions in this letter. ♡

Part A. Nature of Coal Supply in Your Locality.

1. About what amount of anthracite and soft coal is there, in proportion to the demand for same in your locality?
2. From where do the coal merchants in your locality, as a rule get their supply of coal?
3. To what extent is anthracite coal used in your district for manufacturing, heating, &c., and to what extent is soft coal so used?

Part B. Effects of Limited Supply.

1. The effect upon prices of coal. (To be dealt with here only generally; prices to be given in schedule which is to form Part D of the report).
2. To what extent have individuals been embarrassed in their ability to obtain sufficient coal?
3. To what extent have public bodies been embarrassed, e.g. public institutions, city corporations, schools, churches, &c.?
4. To what extent have manufacturing firms been embarrassed; (Have any factories had to close, &c., &c.?)
5. To what extent has transportation been affected?
6. To what extent have there been evidences of positive distress or suffering, especially among the poor?
7. Are there any cases of want of employment owing to non-supply of coal in factories, &c.
8. To what extent have substitutes for coal been resorted to? (Note under this heading as full particulars as possible in regard to additional use of wood as fuel, purchases of stoves, use of gas, &c. Give names of these substitutes).
9. What effect on the prices of other commodities has the rise in price of coal had? (For example the rise in prices of wood, stoves, gas, &c.)
10. Has the price of board or lodging been raised in your locality, as a consequence of the rise of price in coal?
11. Other economic effects.

Part C. Methods proposed to meet Situation.

1. Have there been any efforts on the part of the municipality to deal with the question, and if so what methods have been proposed and acted upon?
2. Have societies of any particular kind taken special action in regard to the situation?
3. What methods are being suggested by private individuals, or being adopted by them?
4. What is the outlook for the future?

Part D. (For this part of the report you will please fill in the inclosed blank form with particulars as indicated).

In order that the report of the department may be of genuine service to the country in regard to the present situation, I am requesting each of the correspondents to prepare his

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individual reports with as much care as possible. Much of the information asked for will be the subject of current conversation in your locality, but so far as possible every statement should be made on an authoritative and verified basis.

The Department is sending to local coal dealers a schedule similar to the one to be filled out as part D of this report. Experience has shown, however, that persons to whom these schedules are addressed cannot always be relied upon for returns, and for this reason the correspondents are requested to prepare independent reports. By an interview with one or two responsible local dealers, it should be possible for the correspondents to get from them particulars of the kind requested.

As the information sent in the reports of the several correspondents has to be classified and an article based on this information for publication in the November *Gazette*, it is necessary that the reports should be received at this department not later than the 25th of this month. Having regard to this date it would be well for the correspondents to fill up particulars to as late a point in the month as the distance of their locality from Ottawa will permit, so that the information to be given in the *Gazette* may be as recent as possible. Please bear in mind, however, that the full report should be received here not later than the 25th of the month.

Yours truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

In the results of the investigation as published, the effects of the strike were taken up for each of the several provinces separately in regard to the following among other points: The effect on prices, on employment, on industry and trade, the extent of the use of substitutes for coal, etc. The action of the Federal and Provincial authorities and of municipalities in coping with the problem as presented to them was also carefully outlined. Special reports on the situation as it affected several cities of the Dominion were also presented, based on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette*. Extensive tables were published showing the prices of anthracite and bituminous coal in Canada during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. A full account was given of the coal production and supply of the Dominion itself, while the main effects of the strike upon business and upon industrial and commercial interests in the Dominion were dealt with.

The coal situation was made the subject of special investigation from month to month throughout the balance of the winter season, the department having carefully gathered from a variety of reliable sources such information as enabled it to present an authentic record of the whole situation.

The importance of this investigation, apart from the purpose it served at the time, of giving accurate information in regard to the situation may be appreciated from the fact that no other single event of the year affected in so many and far-reaching ways the industrial interests of the Dominion, and that no other record, either as comprehensive or reliable, exists at the present time in relation thereto.

Investigation into Cost of Living in Canada.

The most important investigation commenced by the department during the year was that into the cost of living in Canada. On two or three previous occasions the department has published brief statistical tables setting forth the prices of commodities of general consumption, current rents of dwellings, and the cost of board and lodging in the several cities of the Dominion, based almost exclusively upon information obtained from its staff of special correspondents. The cost of living being a subject

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than which there are few, if any, of greater interest to all classes in the community, both historically as an index of material progress or the reverse, and practically as a factor of wide application, it was felt that a comprehensive investigation, wide enough to include, not only the present cost of living in the Dominion, but also a comparison of the cost of living in Canada, with the cost of living in other countries, and a comparison of the cost of living at the present time with earlier years, was eminently desirable. An investigation having in view these purposes was commenced in November, 1902. The first publication of a part of the results of this investigation was given in the May, 1903 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Other tables were published in the June number. The tables published in these two numbers represented, however, only a small portion of the information gathered by the department throughout the year, a large part of which had been classified and was ready for publication at the close of the fiscal year.

Two methods were adopted by the department in procuring information in connection with this investigation. First, personal investigation by officers of the department in particular localities, and secondly, investigation conducted by means of correspondence with the aid of printed schedules from the office of the department. In both cases first hand quotations of prices, rents and the like were requested and the prices taken, were quotations of current and existing rates. An effort was made in regard to the items on which information was sought to embrace all such commodities as enter most largely into the general consumption of all classes in the community, including such as are commonly spoken of as the necessities of life. Under this general head were included the prices of provisions, groceries, drygoods, clothing and rents, each of these divisions of the family budget having been made the subject of special investigation.

The expense and time involved in the personal investigation conducted by officers of the department necessitated the restriction of this part of the inquiry to a few localities. It was conducted mainly with a view to securing a basis of comparison between cost of living in some of the most important commercial and industrial centres of the United States with a few of the more important centres of a similar kind in Canada. New York, Boston, Buffalo and Rochester were the cities chosen in the United States; in Canada several of the most important industrial centres in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were taken.

The following circular letters sent by the department to interested parties, together with copies of the schedules inclosed in the same, will serve to show the scope of the department's investigation, and the method in which that part of the investigation which was conducted by correspondence was carried out.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER F, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RETAIL GROCERS, DRY GOODS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, CLOTHIERS AND OTHERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
Ottawa, February, 1903.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is at present engaged in making a special investigation into prices and cost of living in Canada, with a view to making comparisons between the cost of living in other countries and the Dominion, and also between localities in different parts of the Dominion. The investigation is being made in pursuance of Sec. 10, Chap. 24, 63-64 Vic.. (An Act to provide for the Publication of Statistical and Industrial Information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information, and conduct inquiries into questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available.

It is unnecessary to point out wherein reliable information on the cost of living would be of advantage to all classes in the community. The department, however, can only hope to have its information authentic and complete insofar as it is able to receive the co-operation and assistance of merchants and others who are in a position to furnish the exact data.

I am sending this communication with a blank schedule form enclosed, with a respectful request from the department that you will have the kindness to fill in on the schedule the retail prices of the commodities mentioned, in so far as your business may afford opportunity for furnishing this information. What is desired is a statement of the actual retail prices at which the commodities in question are selling at the present time; if the prices of the articles mentioned are subject to variation, then a statement as to the lowest and highest selling rates which have existed at any time during the past year, for a period of more than one or two weeks' duration, with an indication of the months in which the prices were highest and lowest. Where it is possible to give a fairly accurate average price it is particularly desirable that such should be given.

In the schedule inclosed the department has endeavored to set forth the class of commodities which enter most largely into the general consumption of most people in the community. It may be, however, that the grade or variety of the commodity which meets with the most general sale has not been specified at all, or wrongly specified, in the schedule herewith. In such cases it is very desirable, if possible, that the returns sent in should be made to indicate the quantities or varieties of the articles in regard to which information is given. It is in regard to the grades and quantities which are in most general demand that information is mostly desired.

The department is well aware that an answer to these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme importance of such information to the public everywhere, you may be willing to give as full a statement in regard to this matter as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the *Labour Gazette*, as soon as the information obtained can be properly classified. As the work of compiling the tables has already commenced, it would assist the department materially in giving the results of this investigation to the public at an early date, if you would have the kindness to return the form filled out as soon after receiving it as possible. I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule, and I desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and that in no case, other than in a general way, will the sources of the information be disclosed.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to the matter.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 3.

Reference No.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule C.—Retail prices of dry goods.

Locality _____ City or Town _____ (Province or State.)
Date of collection _____
Name of the store or place _____

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Average Prices.	Remarks.
Shirting, 4 x 4, brown (or unbleached). Yard			
4 x 4 bleached			
Domestic sheeting, 40s			
Sheeting, brown (or unbleached).....	"		
Domestic			
Canton flannel (unbleached) ...	"		
Domestic	"		
Canton flannel			
Red flannel plain			
with			
Ticking			
Prints	"		
Cashmere			
Domestic galathea			
Detonics			

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Schedule E.—Retail Prices of Ready made Clothing, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Date at which information given.

Name of firm supplying information .

Articles of the Kind Usually Sold to Better Class of Mechanics.	Price.	Remarks.*
---	--------	-----------

(a) Average worsted Sunday suit. . . .

17.11.1954

(1) tweed

(d) " worsted week day suit

[illegible]

(f) " tweed

Average worsted sack coat and vest

" Serge

.. twen

the worsted trousers.

"serge

.. t w e e !

Beaver cloth.....

Freize " (imported.

(domestic.

Tweed..

From 4 to 11 years of age, plain tweed (2 pieces).

4 to 11

" 11 to 16

" 11 to 16

(a) Cambric, stiff front .

(b) "soft

(c) White cotton, laundered.

(d) _____ unlaundried

(e) Coloured cotton

(a) All wool, per garment.

(b) Part wool,

(c) Cotton

(a) Working shoes

(b) Sunday shoes.....

(a) Stiff felt.

(6) Soft " "

(a) Cotton or print

(b) Flannel.....

(c) Flannelette.

Kindly give detailed information or general remarks on inside page.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER G, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COST OF
LIVING IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, February, 1903.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is at present engaged in making a special investigation into prices and cost of living in Canada, with a view to making comparisons between the cost of living in other countries and the Dominion, and also between localities in different parts of the Dominion. The investigation is being made in pursuance of Sec. 10, Chap. 24, 63-64 Vic.. (An Act to provide for the Publication of Statistical and Industrial Information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information, and conduct inquiries into questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available.

It is unnecessary to point out wherein reliable information on the cost of living would be of advantage to all classes in the community. The department, however, can only hope to have its information authentic and complete in so far as it is able to receive the co-operation and assistance of merchants and others who are in a position to furnish the exact data.

As you are aware the amount paid in rents is from many points of view the most important single item of expenditure in any family budget. In estimating what this amount will be, very many factors have to be taken into consideration, and the department has had some difficulty on this account in drafting a schedule which would serve as a means of indicating the kind of accommodation to be had in different localities for particulars rents.

I am inclosing herewith a schedule prepared by the department with a view of meeting this end, and I trust that it will be intelligible to you.

I am sending this communication with a blank form inclosed, with a respectful request from the department that you will have the kindness to fill in the information desired in so far as your business may afford opportunity for furnishing it. What is desired is a statement of the actual rentals at the present time being paid for the kind and class of accommodation indicated in the schedule. Should it not be possible to give this information in as concrete a form as the schedule requires, the department would very greatly appreciate a brief written statement on the page adjoining, explanatory of the situation in your locality.

The department is well aware that an answer to these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme importance of such information to the public everywhere, you may be willing to give as full a statement in regard to this matter as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the *Labour Gazette*, as soon as the information obtained can be properly classified. As the work of compiling the tables has already commenced, it would assist the department materially in giving the results of this investigation to the public at an early date, if you would have the kindness to return the form filled out as soon after receiving it as possible. I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule, and I desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and that in no case, other than in a general way, will the sources of the information be disclosed.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to the matter.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

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In connection with the investigation conducted by correspondence, use was made of the business directories of the several cities and towns of the Dominion for which such directories exist, and schedules along with communications were mailed to all retail provision merchants, grocers, drygoods merchants, clothiers, and real estate agents mentioned therein. Several thousand communications in all were mailed; and carefully prepared and duly authenticated replies were received from a large proportion of the persons to whom these communications were addressed. The returns obtained in this way were arranged and classified so as to present the information which they contained in complete and at the same time in concise form. The first tables to be published were those dealing with the retail prices of provisions and groceries, which, as has already been stated, appeared in the May and June numbers of the *Gazette*. In compiling the tables care was taken to arrange the returns in such a way as to admit of ready comparison as between prices prevailing in the several provinces and in the several localities within each province. Accordingly, within each province, the localities were alphabetically grouped in three divisions, group A including cities of a population of upwards of 10,000; group B, towns of a population ranging between 5,000 and 10,000 and group C, localities with a population of less than 5,000.

It should be mentioned that in addition to the personal investigations made by officers of the department resident at the department and the returns sent in by merchants, the correspondents of the *Gazette* furnished special reports on the cost of living in their own cities, the figures given in these reports being distinguished in the general tables from returns received from other sources by the kind of type used. To prevent the possibility of it being made to appear that the department had placed its own interpretation upon the figures received, the individual returns, although in some cases presenting very material variations, were published separately under the name of the locality to which they related, the sources in each case being indicated so as to show whether the returns were by a retail dealer, a correspondent of the *Gazette* or an officer of the department.

It is the intention of the department, when publication of individual returns has been completed, to undertake an analysis of the information presented in detail, in such a manner as to admit of ready comparison being made with the cost of living in other countries and at other periods of time in this country.

The Beet Sugar Industry in Canada.

Owing to the widespread public interest manifested during the year in the establishment on an extensive basis of the beet sugar industry in the province of Ontario, and the important economic effects which the establishment of such an industry are likely to produce, the department undertook a special investigation into the present position and probable future development of this industry. Information was collected during the autumn and winter months, the results of which were embodied in a special report on the subject which appeared in the April number of the *Gazette*. Letters were sent out by the department during the month of December, to the business managers of manufactories which had been placed in operation, re-

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questing information in regard to points mentioned in a schedule enclosed, on which information relative to plant, product and labour was sought.

A copy of the communication and schedule enclosed, will indicate the nature of the enquiry made by the department:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER H. III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO BEET SUGAR MANUFACTORIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, November 12, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in contemplation for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, an article dealing with the beet sugar industry of Canada, and as the department is anxious to have its information on the subject as complete and accurate as possible, I am writing to ask if you would be good enough to assist in the matter, by placing any information that you may be at liberty to offer this connection, at the disposal of the department. The industry is, as yet, in its earliest stages in this country, and it has been thought that a full and carefully prepared statement of its nature and extent, and the scale upon which it is being inaugurated, would not only be of very general interest throughout the country, but might be of material assistance to the industry itself.

With this end in view, the enclosed schedule has been prepared, and it is suggested that you should fill out the blanks with as much detail as you are at liberty to furnish and return them to the department. Suggestions, I might add, with regard to any further views of the situation which may occur to you, would also be very welcome, as it is especially desired that the scope of the department's investigation into the industry should be as complete and inclusive as possible.

Yours truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Copy of schedule form inclosed with above :

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Locality.....
Date.....

I. *re* Plant, &c.

Name of Company.....
Amount of capital invested.....
Extent of plant, number of buildings, machinery, &c.....
When did you commence operations ?.....
Or when do you contemplate starting ?.....
What is your daily capacity at present, and what is annual output ultimately contemplated ?.....
Are you running to full capacity at present ? If not, when do you expect to be ?.....
Could you briefly indicate the extent of the beet sugar industry elsewhere in Canada, and furnish information as to its probable future importance ?.....
Comments.....

II. *re* Product.

What constitutes your raw material ?.....
How much raw material do you consume ?.....
Whence do you derive supply of raw material ?.....
What is the acreage under crop for your factory.....
What is your method of arranging for this supply ?.....
What is the area of property drawn upon for your raw material ?.....
What is the extent of your output to date ?.....
What are the chief features governing prices ?.....
What are the chief markets for beet sugar ?.....
What is the amount of subsidy received from the Government and what are the conditions of the granting of this subsidy ?.....
Comments.....

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III. re Employment of Labour.

Total number of men employed.....
 Class labour employed, inside and outside.....
 What trades are affected indirectly by your industry; has the establishment of your industry affected local labour conditions, and to what extent?.....
 What is the general nature of employment in your industry?.....
 To what extent has the establishment of your industry affected the agricultural industry?.....
 Wages paid, aggregate?.....
 Wages paid, by class?.....
 Hours of labour?.....
 Is the supply of labour adequate to demand?.....
 What are the prospects for regular employment in your industry?.....
 To what extent does the amount of employment depend upon seasons?.....
 Is there any employment available for labour between seasons of greatest activity?.....
 Comments.....

In addition to the information obtained as a result of the above mentioned correspondence of the department, a personal visit by an officer of the department was made to a representative factory where information on the subject was obtained at first hand. Official reports published by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, by the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, and documents obtained from other sources were also consulted with a view to collecting such information as had already been published in reference to the industry. The investigation embraced an historical account of the origin of the industry, an account of legislative encouragement granted in Ontario, a description of the establishment of the several manufacturing concerns with various particulars as to the extent of their business. A statistical table was added, showing the number of beet sugar factories in operation, the names of the companies operating them, the amount of capital invested, the location of factories, the date of the commencement of operations, the number of men employed, the aggregate wages paid, the estimated yearly production of sugar, and the area of territory drawn upon for raw material. The effect of the industry upon the labour directly engaged, and the other industrial and economic results following upon its establishment were also outlined in detail.

Other Investigations.

Other investigations of a special nature conducted by the department, in response to what, at the time, appeared to be an urgent demand, and the results of which were published in the *Gazette* were : an investigation into conditions in the printing trades in the maritime provinces, where a scarcity of labour was reported to prevail and a similar inquiry into the condition of employment in the metal trades of the province of Ontario. In the *March Gazette*, the results of an investigation relative to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour concerning which the department was able to obtain a record, were presented in detail. In the *January Gazette* a review was given of general industrial conditions prevailing during the calendar year 1902, and a similar review of the progress of labour organization, based on information gathered from month to month by the department.

Immigration and Colonization.

As there are few movements of the time which promise to affect to the same extent the future industrial development of the country as the immigration and colon-

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ization movements, it was decided to give a more detailed account of these movements from month to month, and instead of a paragraph in reference thereto in the general summary of the month's industrial development, as was the custom in earlier numbers of the *Gazette* to publish each month a special article dealing specifically with this one question. The first of the special articles of this series appeared in the May number of the *Gazette*. A similar article appeared in the June number; and it is the intention of the department to make articles on this subject a regular monthly feature of the *Gazette* henceforth.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The department has continued throughout the year to publish in each number of the *Gazette* a statistical table giving a record of all strikes which were in existence at the beginning of the month, or which commenced during the month, previous to that for which the *Gazette* appears, together with a descriptive account of the main features of the more important strikes. The manner of presenting this material has been improved by giving an analysis from month to month in tabular form of the main features of the strike situation, this analysis showing the number and magnitude of the several disputes, the loss in working days, the trades affected and the causes of the disputes. In these trade disputes tables, a record is given of every strike of any importance in the Dominion, concerning which the department is able to obtain information, the causes and results being presented irrespective of their nature, or of the parties who may be affected by them. Every effort has been made to have the tables include every important dispute which has arisen, and the department has reason to believe that there have been few, if any, omissions during the year.

In addition to the monthly tables and references, a table summarising the main features of the industrial disputes and presenting a careful analysis of their causes, results, numbers affected, time lost, &c., for the years 1901 and 1902, were also prepared and published in the January number of the *Gazette*. As illustrating the importance of this class of statistical work, the following, which are among the main facts disclosed in the summaries, may be mentioned :—

During the year 1901 there were in Canada 104 trade disputes reported to the department; during 1902 there were 123. The loss of working days occasioned by the disputes of 1901 amounted to 684,283, and of 1902 to 163,125.

By provinces the record was as follows :—

	1901.	1902
Nova Scotia.....	5	12
Prince Edward Island.....	0	2
New Brunswick.....	3	7
Quebec.....	29	20
Ontario.....	53	65
Manitoba.....	3	8
North-west Territories.....	0	1
British Columbia.....	10	8

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As shown in the comparison by months the record was as follows :—

	1901.	1902
January....	7	8
February....	13	5
March....	13	12
April....	12	20
May....	7	27
June....	23	18
July....	14	7
August....	5	6
September....	5	9
October....	5	4
November....	7	7
December....	3	0

Of the disputes of 1901, 64 had to do with question relating to wages and hours, and 82 in 1902. There were 13 strikes against the employment of particular classes of persons in 1901, as against 8 for the same cause in 1902. To miscellaneous causes, other than those mentioned there were 16 in 1901 as against 31 in 1902.

As to the methods of settlement, 5 disputes were settled in 1901 by arbitration, and 6 in 1902; 5 by conciliation in 1901, and 5 in 1902; 51 by negotiations between the parties concerned in 1901, and 73 in 1902; by return to work on employers' terms, 13 in 1901, and 20 in 1902; by replacement of men, 13 in 1901, and 12 in 1902. Indefinite or unsettled strikes numbered 12 in 1901 and 5 in 1902.

It will be readily seen that carried over a period of years industrial records of this kind will prove of the greatest importance, not only in presenting the nature and causes of industrial unrest, but also as furnishing an index to the line along which legislation or other reform may with advantage be directed.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

On lines somewhat similar to those followed in the compilation and classification of the trade disputes of the year, may be mentioned a similar classification prepared by the department of the wages changes which took place during the year 1902, the results of which were published in the March, 1903 number of the *Gazette*. In the special article dealing with this subject, a classification was made, according to trades, months and localities of the several important changes in current rates of wages reported during the year, and a statement given of the manner in which these changes had been brought about and of their more important economic effects. In the preparation of this article the department had in view the preparation of similar reviews annually or periodically, the whole being intended to serve as an index to the trend of wages in the Dominion over a given period of time.

Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

The department has reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* most of the important blue books relating to industrial and labour questions which have been published by the governments of Europe, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada

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throughout the year, copies of which have been received at the department. Other important reports of an official or semi-official nature and having a bearing on industrial and labour conditions have also been reviewed. Among the more important publications to which the attention of readers of the *Gazette* has been drawn in this manner may be mentioned the following:

- Report of Supt. of Forestry for Canada, 1901.
- Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Assn. of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Director of Forestry for Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for N.W.T., 1901.
- Compilation of the Labour Laws of New Zealand.
- Awards during 1901 under the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- The New South Wales Labour Bulletin.
- Annual Report of Dairymen's Association of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.
- Annual Report of Commissioners of Highways, Ontario.
- Annual Report of Bureau of Labour of State of Louisiana, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Department of Labour, United States, on Strikes and Lockouts.
- Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, 1901.
- Annual Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, 1901.
- Annual Report of Massachusetts Bureau of Labour.
- Bulletin of the International Labour Office at Basel, Switzerland.
- Report of Superintendent of Insurance of Dominion of Canada, 1901.
- List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1901.
- Special reports by the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, 1901.
- Report of Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1902.
- Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, Ohio.
- Report relating to Persons Employed and Accidents and Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom, 1901.
- Report on the Working of the New South Wales Factory and shops Act, Early-closing Act, &c.
- Year-Book of Labour Legislation, issued by Department of Labour, Belgium.
- Report of Third Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association.
- Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1901, Ontario.
- Annual Statistics of Manufactures in Massachusetts.
- Annual Report on Pennsylvania Industrial Statistics, 1901.
- Biennial Report of Bureau of Labour of West Virginia, 1901-2.
- Reports on Manufactures, Population and the Sweating System in Wisconsin, 1902.
- Annual Report on Industrial Statistics in R.I., 1901.
- Annual Report on Library Extension in the Ontario Lumbering Industry.
- Report on Apprenticeship in the Printing Trades, France.
- Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1902.
- Biennial Report of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labour, 1902.
- Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for 1902.
- Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
- Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1902.
- Report of the Departmental Committee of Enquiry into the Notification of Industrial Accidents in Great Britain.
- Biennial Report of California Bureau of Labour, 1902.
- Annual Report of Missouri Bureau of Labour, 1902.
- Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Austria occurring during 1901.
- Annual Report on Labour Inspection in Belgium in 1901.
- Report on Lace-making and Embroidery Industries in Belgium.
- Report of the Department of the Interior of Canada, 1902.

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- Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Canada, 1902.
 Report of Department of Agriculture, Ontario, 1901.
 Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions in 1901 in Great Britain.
 Biennial Report of Colorado Bureau of Labour, 1901-02.
 Report of United States Commission of Investigation into matters relating to strike of Anthracite Coal Miners in Pennsylvania.
 Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1902.
 Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works, Quebec, 1902.
 Report of the French Bureau of Labour on Pay-roll of different classes of Labour in France.
 Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour on Trade and Technical Education.
 Annual Report of Maryland Bureau of Statistics, 1902.
 Annual Report of Connecticut Bureau of Labour, 1902.
 Report on Mines and Quarries, Great Britain, 1901.
 Report on Experimental Farms, Canada, 1902.
 Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, 1902.
 Annual Reports of Dairymen's Association, Ontario, 1902.
 Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, 1902.
 Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, Ontario, 1902.
 Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, 1902.
 Report of Ohio Bureau of Labour, 1902.
 Report of Michigan Bureau of Labour, 1902.
 Annual Report of Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, 1902.

During the year the department also published in the *Gazette* under a separate heading, reviews of various bulletins issued by the Census Department on the industrial population of the Dominion, and on the agricultural industry in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-west Territories.

Another regular monthly feature of the *Gazette* commenced during the year was the publication of an article relating to industrial inventions based upon facts contained in the Patent Office Record issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

The department has continued publishing throughout the year accounts of the more important legal decisions affecting labour in the courts of the Dominion. Sixty important decisions in all had been reported in this manner, and in each case citation has been made of the time and place of the decision, the judge by whom it was rendered, the court in which the case was tried or determined, and other facts and circumstances as might enable the reader to obtain for himself more complete details if desired. Some of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts having a direct bearing on the status of labour organizations have also been reported. Among the subjects dealt with in the legal decisions reviewed in the *Gazette* during the year may be mentioned the following :—

Culpable Negligence of Employers ; Violation of the Factories Act ; Accidents to Railway Employees ; Sunday Trading ; Alien Labour ; Rights of Relations of Deceased Employee against Employer ; Breaches of Contract ; Responsibility of Employers ; Use of Union Label on Non-union goods ; Legal Status of Labour Unions ; Liability of Strikers for Picketing ; Liability of a Trade Union for Picketing and

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Boycotting; Conditions in Accident Insurance Policies; Liability of Mine Owners; Duty of Employees to Employers; Workmen's Compensation; Provident Societies of Railway Employees; Distinction in the Laws Regarding Employers and Employees; Dismissal of Employees; Contradictory Evidence; Employment on Dangerous Work; Liability of Trade Unions; Liability of Company for Incompetency of its Employees; Right of Trade Unions to Ask Employees to Strike; Employee Leaving Without Notice; Intimidation by Employers; Accidents Caused by the Negligence of Strangers; Liability of Employer for Defective Materials and Machinery; Intimidation Service of Writ of Summons on a Labour Union; Negligent moving of Machinery; Action by Tutor of a Minor Child; various actions of wages.

Government Commissions Affecting Labour.

During the past fiscal year the report of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration appointed during 1900-01, which was not presented to Parliament until the spring of 1902, was reviewed at some length in the *Labour Gazette*. The subject matter of the report being so arranged, in special articles as to bring its more important features to the attention of readers, and to give to those who had not an opportunity of perusing the report in full, an acquaintance with its findings and contents.

A Royal Commission to investigate an alleged combine in the tobacco industry of the Dominion was appointed by the Government on May 3, 1902. The public was kept informed of the progress of this commission's investigations through the current numbers of the *Gazette*, and its report as presented to Parliament was carefully reviewed.

The Royal Commission appointed during the month of April, 1903, to investigate industrial disputes in the Province of British Columbia, entered on its duties at the close of the month. The progress of this commission was reported month by month in the *Gazette*; the report of this commission not having been received at the close of the fiscal year, it had not been reviewed. It was the intention of the department, however, to publish in full the main features of this report and its recommendations as soon as it had been presented to Parliament.

The report of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission appointed in the month of January, 1902, which was presented to Parliament during the fiscal year was also reviewed.

A Royal Commission to investigate an alleged combine in the lumber industry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories was appointed during May, 1903. At the time of the appointment of this commission the department made a brief investigation of the general features of the situation in connection with the alleged combine, which was published in the May issue of the *Gazette*. This commission had not entered upon its duties at the close of the fiscal year.

Notice was also given in the *Gazette* of the appointment of a Royal Commission on transportation and an account given of the scope of the commission, the questions it was to investigate and the powers granted to it.

Subjects of Current Interest.

Among other subjects dealt with in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year might be mentioned the following :—

1. Legislation of the Dominion Parliament and of the several provincial legislatures during the year, affecting the condition of labour.

2. Labour congresses, conventions of manufacturers, meetings of employers associations, &c., held during the year.

3. Important industrial disputes, such as the strikes of street railway employees in Toronto and in Montreal, strike of longshoremen in Montreal, strike of employees of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., at Fernie; strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the C. P. R., &c.

4. Cases of the intervention of the department in labour disputes under the Conciliation Act, such as the strike of employees of the Quebec Southern Railway Co., at St. Hyacinthe; strike of employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., strike of employees of Canadian Cotton Co., at Milltown, N.B.; strike of employees of Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Hawkesbury, Ont.; strike of longshoremen at Montreal.

5. Arbitration awards at Hamilton and Halifax.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THIRTEEN applications for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act were made during the fiscal year 1902-03. As compared with previous years, this was an increase in the number of applications of two over the year 1901-2 and of 8 over the year 1900-01. a noticeable feature was the number of applications received in regard to disputes in which the interests of railway and other transportation companies were concerned, no less than five out of the thirteen applications received having had to do with disputes between these companies and their employees. There were in all over eight thousand persons directly concerned in the disputes concerning which the department's intervention was requested. The most important strikes in point of numbers and interests affected were the strikes of coal miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., of Fernie, British Columbia, the strike of the longshoremen at Montreal, Quebec, and the strike of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's employees at Vancouver and other cities in the west. These were the most serious industrial disturbances of the year, their effects in all cases having been felt to a greater or less degree over a large part of the whole Dominion, and with considerable intensity in the provinces in which they occurred. A strike of cotton mill operatives at Milltown, New Brunswick, and lumber mill employees at Hawkesbury, Ont., both of which were speedily and successfully terminated through the department's intervention, were also from the point of view of numbers and interests involved, among the largest and most important of the disputes of the year. That the Department of Labour has assisted materially in the preservation of industrial peace, and that its usefulness in this connection has been appreciated is amply evidenced from the fact that its intervention was sought, with but one or two exceptions, in the case of all of the most serious existing or threatened disputes. Such strikes or lockouts as did exist, and of which no reference was made to the department, were either of short duration, affected only a limited number of employees, or were without serious consequence to the communities in which they arose.

As was the case in previous years the department's intervention under the Act was sought from different parts of the Dominion, embracing localities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There was one case of intervention in the Province of New Brunswick, three in Quebec, seven in Ontario and two in British Columbia, but as already mentioned, the consequences of some of the disputes were in several cases more far reaching than the confines of the provinces in which they arose and affected directly employees as well as third parties in other provinces.

Coal mining, shipbuilding, bridge construction, carriage and wagon making, furniture and cotton manufacturing and lumbering were among the classes of industry represented in the cases of disputes referred to the department under the Act, as well as the transportation industries already mentioned, and which included the largest

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railway companies in the Dominion, as well as less important companies and the shipping interests of the harbour of Montreal.

Of the disputes in question, one had to do with the non-payment of wages due, eight with a demand for an increase in wages, four of which were in regard to the wages demanded solely, one the wages demanded and a demand for a reduction in hours, one the wages demand and demand for reinstatement of dismissed employees, and two, the wages demand and a demand for recognition of the union. Two disputes had to do with recognition of the union solely; one with refusal of employees to contract with employers involving non-recognition of a union and other conditions; and one with a demand for change in method of wage payment in which the question of union recognition was also involved.

In two cases the friendly intervention of the department was the means of averting or helping to avert a strike. In three cases its intervention resulted in an immediate settlement of the disputes and the restoration of harmonious relations between the parties, in five cases it was an important, though not the sole factor in bringing about a settlement. In one case a dispute was terminated while negotiations between the parties and the department were pending. In two cases it was impossible for the department to do other than ascertain for the parties a true statement of the exact situation, inasmuch as application to the department had been delayed till the places of original strikers had been filled, or until the concern affected was no longer embarrassed in consequence of the dispute.

What has been effected by the department under the Act, the nature of the disputes, their magnitude and the results may be further ascertained from a brief description of the several cases of intervention during the year, and from the tabular description and statistical summary which has been especially prepared for publication in this report.

Conciliation in Connection with Transportation and Shipping Interests.

As already mentioned the services of the department were solicited on five different occasions during the year in connection with the transportation interests of the country, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic and the Quebec Southern Railways, and the shipping companies doing business at the Montreal wharfs being the several interests affected.

Strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the dispute was one occasioned by the refusal of the company to recognize the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees (U. B. of R. E.), an organization composed largely of clerks in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, freight handlers and checkers at the principal stations in British Columbia. The strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees commenced at Vancouver, B.C., on February 27, and extended during the following month to a number of the company's employees at Nelson, Revel-

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stoke, Calgary, Winnipeg and other points. It also gave rise to several sympathetic strikes among employees in other branches of industry and trade. About 1,000 of its members are alleged by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees to have been on strike within a few weeks after the commencement of the strike at Vancouver. Although operations on the railway were not suspended at any point along the company's system during the time of the strike, a considerable embarrassment to business was occasioned and a material loss to trade.

Several efforts were made during the month of February by the Vancouver Board of Trade and individuals to have the parties agree to settle their differences by arbitration or friendly conciliation. About the middle of the month of March a request was made at the instance of a third party acting on behalf of the strikers for the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. The dispute being only one of a number of serious industrial difficulties which had taken place in the province of British Columbia within a short period of time and which, it was believed, were attributable in part to a common cause, was not dealt with under the Conciliation Act, but was mentioned as one of the disputes into which inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to inquire into and report upon numerous disputes in the province of British Columbia.

The commission held its sittings in Vancouver during the month of June and the parties requested its assistance towards bringing about a settlement. The commission, having in its possession all the material evidence bearing on the situation was able, after one or two day's negotiations, to arrange a settlement, which formally ended the dispute. The terms of the settlement were, at the request of the parties, not made public, but were filed with the commission to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of Labour, Ottawa. Not only was the original strike of the U. B. of R. E., at Vancouver terminated in this way, but the several strikes which had taken place at other points on the company's system, as well as sympathetic strikes which had arisen in other callings, were also brought to an end.

Strike of Employees on the Canada Atlantic Railway.

On the Canada Atlantic Railway the trackmen having been refused a demand for an increase in wages from \$1.20 per day to \$1.50 for labourers, and from \$1.75 to \$2 per day for foremen, a strike was declared on April 6. The number of men involved in the strike was about 325, including the majority of the trackmen in the service of the company. Once the strike had been declared, the company refused to have any negotiations with the men until they returned to work, and commenced at once employing new hands to fill the places of the strikers. On April 30 the trackmen solicited the intervention of the department to assist in bringing about a settlement of the difficulty and the Minister of Labour communicated at once with the general manager of the company offering the services of the department, and pointing out that it was the desire of the trackmen to have the matter in dispute submitted to arbitration. In the reply sent by the general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway on May 7, the latter stated that it did not seem to the company that there was anything to arbitrate. The communication continued 'A large proportion of our trackmen left our

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employ the last of April, and not being able to agree with them they were all dismissed and paid off weeks ago, and we have not had any communication from them either directly or indirectly for the last three weeks. Their places are all filled and we have at the present time more men than we will be able to keep employed for the season. Therefore our present force will be considerably reduced in the near future. Furthermore, from news received and from the statements of the committee in the newspapers, it would appear that our old employees have obtained work elsewhere.'

On May 18 the Minister of Labour having been waited upon by a number of the foremen formerly in the employ of the company, again wrote to the general manager asking for an interview to discuss the matter of the trackmen's trouble and to arrange, if possible, a basis for the reinstatement of the men. On May 26 the manager of the company replied reiterating in part what was said in his former communication and stating that it would not be possible for the company to re-employ the men in question. Matters continued in this way until June 26 when after a conference of the president of the union and the general manager of the company, the strike of the trackmen on the Canada Atlantic Railway was finally declared at an end. No increase of wages was granted or agreement entered into although it was understood that the company would not discriminate against the strikers in the matter of future employment.

Requests of Employees on the Grand Trunk Railway.

There was no strike in connection with the difficulties in regard to which appeal was made to the Department of Labour by the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway. The maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, who were members of the same organization to which the trackmen in the employ of the Canada Atlantic Railway, belonged, were desirous of having a revision of their wages schedule made by the company. Without going on strike, however, they appealed to the Department of Labour for its intervention under the Act, at the same time as the appeal was made on behalf of the strikers on the Canada Atlantic Railway system, to assist in the settlement of their dispute. The Minister of Labour at once communicated with the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Montreal, acquainting him with the representations made to the department by the trackmen in the employ of the company. On May 12, at the request of the president of the Brotherhood of the maintenance of way employees the negotiations of the department between the parties were discontinued, the president stating in his letter that he was of the opinion that 'by giving the parties time to reflect the differences will be adjusted amicably.' A vote had been taken by the trackmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in favour of suspending work providing a satisfactory settlement could not be obtained without it. The precaution, however, of using conciliatory means of effecting a settlement before resorting to a strike gave an opportunity to both sides to carefully appreciate the exact situation, and after the preliminary negotiations herein referred to had commenced the difficulties were amicably adjusted and the extreme measure of a strike avoided.

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Wages Claims of Quebec Southern Railway Employees, Quebec.

On January 20, the employees on the southern division of the Quebec Southern Railway quit work because of the non-receipt at that date of wages owing them on account of services rendered, and work performed during the previous month. For some time the employees had experienced difficulty in securing payments regularly a period of from one to two months on different occasions having elapsed before amounts owing them on account of wages were paid. After having been out of employment for about three weeks, the employees of the railway in question made application to the Department of Labour for its intervention, to assist in obtaining for them a settlement of their claims against the company. A full investigation was made by the Deputy Minister of Labour during the month of February and a report prepared on the subject. The Minister of Labour thereafter communicated with the company, pointing out the justice of the claims of the employees, and also the nature of the embarrassment caused to the public and business generally in the communities through which the railway passed, consequent upon the cessation of operations. After some further correspondence between the department and the company and other negotiations between the parties, a settlement was effected on March 27, as part of which a written agreement was entered into between the parties, the company paying all outstanding wages and agreeing to employ all former employees in the same capacity as they had been employed in previous to January, 1903. The company agreed also not to discriminate against any employee, and in future to pay all wages due not later than the 25th of the month following that in which these services had been performed. The company further agreed to discuss without delay with a committee representing the employees the schedule of wages and hours which had been presented previous to the cessation of operations on January 20.

The southern division of the Quebec Southern Railway runs from Sorel to Noyan Junction, a distance of some 80 miles, in the province of Quebec. About 130 employees were engaged on this division on which there was a total cessation of work during 68 days, the time from that at which the employees ceased work until the agreement was entered into with the company. During March an order of the House of Commons was granted at the request of a member of parliament for copies of all correspondence between the government and any department, and the officers and manager of the South Shore Railway; also for copies of representations made to the Government in reference to the working of the road. In this connection the correspondence between the two parties and the Department of Labour was presented to the House and there is no doubt that the publicity given to the facts in this way, as well as in the statement published in the numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of March and April, together with the investigation made by the department under the Conciliation Act, had a great deal to do with hastening the settlement of the claims in question and bringing about a resumption of operations by the road. The loss to the employees during the time that operations were suspended was only one feature of the serious embarrassment caused, business and the travelling public having been alike generally embarrassed in the districts through which the railway passes.

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Strike of Longshoremen at Montreal, Quebec.

Previous to the opening of navigation, negotiations had been carried on between the longshoremen employed on and about the docks at Montreal and the stevedores or contractors with a view of effecting an agreement between these parties which would govern the conditions of employment during the season of navigation. The stevedores had formed themselves into an association called the Independent Labour Bureau for the purpose of securing joint action when dealing with the longshoremen. On March 31 a number of the longshoremen stopped work in consequence of the association of stevedores having presented a contract to them to sign, the terms of which were not acceptable: the stevedores agreed not to employ any one who did not sign the contract. On April 20 the following was given by the secretary of the local union of the Longshoremen's Association as an official statement of the differences between the members of the union and their employers :—

Although the members of our union who have always done work at this port are willing to accept a reduction of about 15 per cent less than they received last fall and are willing to sign an agreement that there will be no interruption of the work during the season, the employers will not engage them but insist on their signing an agreement allowing them to retain a bonus of two and a half cents per hour to be paid only to men who work from the opening to the closing of navigation; and if for any reason the men should quit work or be discharged during that time they will forfeit this bonus, thus placing themselves at the mercy of their employers. We have done everything in our power to try and meet with the employers to discuss these differences but they refuse to meet us.

It was the 40 ship liners employed on the Allan wharf, Montreal, who refused to sign the contract and stopped work on March 31. Their places were filled on the following day. In order to provide against the contingency of a general strike, the Montreal steamship companies decided to import labourers from England to unload their cargoes and a number were thus brought out in this way under contract for the season. Matters were further complicated by the companies negotiating only with the stevedores and not directly with the men; and the stevedores refusing to recognize the union of longshoremen on account of its being an international organization. The men who had been chosen to fill the places of those who went out on strike on March 31, were non-union men. All of the union men subsequently went on strike and during the month of April there were several serious disturbances on the Montreal wharfs on account of the differences between the two sets of men.

The intervention of the Mayor of Montreal was sought on two different occasions by the strikers to assist in having an arrangement come to between the longshoremen and the companies but these efforts were without success. On April 26, several large vessels arrived and an attempt to unload them with non-union men on the following day was fruitless owing to fear of riotous proceedings. Although the original police force at the docks had been largely reinforced, the steamship authorities claimed that the city was not affording them adequate protection and gave notice that the city would be held responsible for any damages sustained by the companies through the failure of the city to protect the men at work on their vessels. As a consequence of this notice, the Mayor on April 28 called out the militia to preserve order on the wharfs. Before the troops arrived the work of discharging cargoes had stopped, but on the following day proceeded slowly on the different vessels, the non-union men being protected by about 1,200 troops. On May 6, 600 teamsters went on strike in

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sympathy with the longshoremen, being chiefly employees of the Dominion Transport Company, the C. P. R. Company, and the Shedden Forwarding Company. The Royal Garrison Artillery at Quebec and the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Toronto were ordered on the same day to be in readiness to proceed at once to Montreal to relieve the militia on duty there. The day following, the ships commenced to be unloaded at Three Rivers instead of at Montreal. On May 6, 125 coal carters belonging to the Teamsters' Union joined the other strikers. On the same day the longshoremen at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Baltimore, New York and Portland declared their intention of refusing to handle freight loaded by non-union men at Montreal or any goods diverted to these points in consequence of the strike at Montreal. The regular troops were also ordered to proceed from St. Johns, Quebec, to Montreal. Attempts to reach a settlement by conference between the committee of the strikers and the steamship men had been made but the question of recognition of the union was found to be an insurmountable obstacle. The number of non-union men reported by the Independent Labour Bureau to be working under military protection on May 7 was 1,311. The number of men involved as strikers in the dispute was alleged to be 3,220.

The vice-president of the dock labourers came at this time to Ottawa to personally request the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, and after a conference with the Hon. the Minister of Labour, the latter in company with the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries proceeded to Montreal for the purpose of attempting a settlement of the strike. Settlement negotiations were commenced on the same evening. The Ministers first received a deputation representing the city's interests composed of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Harbour Commissioners. At a later hour in the evening a lengthy conference was held with a committee representing the shippers, while still later a committee from the longshoremen was received. At midnight it was announced that the Ministers had made certain proposals to the committee of shippers which would be later submitted to the longshoremen for their consideration. On May 8, the proposals of the shippers were rejected by the longshoremen at a mass meeting addressed by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., the reason for the rejection of the shippers' proposal being the refusal of the shippers to restrict the operations of the Independent Labour Bureau in hiring men and to permit union men to wear emblems of their organizations while at work. Had these points been conceded, as they subsequently were, an immediate settlement would probably have been effected as a result of the first conference with the Ministers. As matters were, however, it became necessary to extend the negotiations between the shippers and the longshoremen over the 9th and 10th of the month. These negotiations were conducted chiefly under the direction of the President of the C.P.R. Co., and Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and resulted in a satisfactory settlement being arrived at on the morning of May 11, on the lines suggested in the memorandum prepared by the Hon. the Minister of Labour. An agreement was signed by representatives of the steamship companies and the longshoremen covering all the main questions concerning the conditions of employment of the latter.

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The following is a full text of the agreement as signed:—

1. Many of the men who have heretofore been employed by the steamship companies and stevedores in the port of Montreal, as longshoremen in the handling of steamship cargo, have unitedly refrained from work for nearly three weeks because of their inability to agree with the steamship companies and stevedores as to rates of wage and conditions of service. For the purpose of this agreement, the steamship owners and stevedores will be called the 'employers', the longshoremen being called 'the employees'.

2. The employers are quite willing that all of the men heretofore employed shall return to work at once, and they shall be given work without discrimination, in so far as their services can be utilized without discharging men already employed whose services the employers may wish to retain.

3. In filling vacancies as they may occur, and in the employment of additional men, the employers shall give first consideration to men who are employed previous to this season, whether they belong to the union or not.

4. Union men or non-union men may, without objection of the employer, wear any button-hole bouquet, blue ribbon, war medal, or other badge not inconsistent with the laws of the country.

5. The employers, with a view to encouraging the employees to remain at work during the entire season, would have preferred to have fixed a rate per hour for service actually performed, with a bonus of 2½ cents per hour to be paid at the end of the season to all employees who had given such continuous service, but the men prefer a straight rate per hour without the bonus, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that they are willing to give the requisite assurance of continuous service during the season of navigation, without any other incentive than the agreed rate per hour.

6. A difficulty that has arisen heretofore is to be avoided, namely, the discontinuance of work by a considerable number of the men when their services are required during the busy portion of the season, and the employees hereby undertake to work honestly and continuously as may be required by the exigencies of the traffic of the port during the life of this agreement. Any employee who may, during the life of this agreement, without good and sufficient cause, violate this undertaking, shall not hereafter have any claim upon the consideration of the employers or his fellow employees, nor shall he be entitled to any recognition under this or future agreements of the same character.

7. The employers accept in good faith the undertakings of the employees as outlined in this agreement, and the Labour Bureau will be abolished in so far as the union men are concerned, the efforts of both parties to the agreement to be devoted to the maintenance of most cordial relations between employer and employees.

8. The men and their leaders undertake to use their utmost influence that no man, who has been at work during the strike, or who may be subsequently engaged, shall be molested.

9. Employers will dismiss or refuse employment to any man who intimidates or uses threats to union or non-union men.

10. No agents or representatives of any union shall visit the ships or other craft, docks, warehouses, mills, timber yards, or other places of employment while the men are at work.

11. Foremen and others in authority, who may be union men, shall in no manner discriminate against non-union men, nor shall foremen and others in authority, who may be non-union men, discriminate against union men, on pain of immediate dismissal.

12. Employees having a contract with any steamship company or firm may at any time lay an alleged grievance before the company or firm in question with a view to having the same adjusted.

13. The wages payable by the employers will be as follows:—

On general cargo vessel—General cargo, 25 cents per hour by day, and 30 cents by night.

Grain, light or heavy—25 cents per hour by day, and 30 cents by night.

Coal shovellers—30 cents per hour by day and night.

Coal and all other labourers—25 cents per hour by day and night.

Lumber—25 cents per hour by day and night.

Full coal cargoes—Shovellers, 35 cents per hour by day, and 40 cents per hour by night.

Stagemen—35 cents per hour by day and night.

All other labourers—25 cents per hour by day and night.

Full lumber cargoes—Side runners, 35 cents per hour by day and night.

All other labourers, 25 cents per hour by day and 27½ cents per hour by night.

Midnight suppers to be provided by the ship.

Sunday work, double time to be paid.

Quarter hours to be paid.

Any waiting time after 7 p.m. to be paid half rate, and only to count from time ordered out.

Rigging, unrigging, and all changes to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour by day and night.

14. This agreement shall remain in force until one month's notice in writing by either party has been given to the other of a desire to alter or amend or abrogate the schedule, but this notice shall not be given between the months of February and December in any year.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the following steamship companies:—The Allen Line, the C.P.R. Steamship Co., the Robert Reford Co., the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Hamburg American Line, the Canadian Ocean and

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Inland Line, Furness, Whithy and Co., F. A. Routh & Co., McLean, Kennedy and William Peterson, Ltd., and by representatives of the men.

The longshoremen's strike at Montreal was the most serious industrial dispute of the year in Canada, embarrassing, as it did for a time, the entire interests of the port and impeding commercial and industrial development at many points in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The strike occasioned a heavy financial loss to the steamship companies, the owners of merchandise and to the municipality of Montreal, as well as to the longshoremen and stevedores, who were directly concerned.

Strike of Weavers at Ste. Croix Cotton Mills, Milltown.

During the month of January, the weavers employed by the Ste. Croix Cotton Mills, at Milltown, N.B., petitioned the manager for an increase of 15 per cent in the price schedule according to which they were paid. They complained that for some months previous their total earnings had been considerably reduced on account of a difference in the material furnished them, although the schedule of rates under which they had been working remained unchanged. They alleged that the manager had promised that a change of material would be made within two months which would enable them to earn more. This, according to their view, not having taken place as expected, they declared a strike on March 13 without attempting further negotiations. Two days later the mill closed down completely, throwing 500 persons out of employment. On March 30 efforts were made to resume operations but only 30 weavers out of 300 returned to work. The closing of the mill affected directly and indirectly about 5,000 people, as nearly all the inhabitants of Milltown, and a large number of those residing at St. Stephen, of which Milltown is a suburb, derived their support from this mill.

On March 31 a request for the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was sent by the weavers, and received by the Minister of Labour on April 3. The Deputy Minister of Labour left for Milltown in order to endeavour to effect a settlement and arrived there on the evening of the 7th. After separate conferences with a committee of the employees and the management, a joint conference was arranged between the parties, which was held in the general manager's office. At this conference the books of the company were produced and an examination made of the facts bearing on the case. It was seen that the periods during which the wages of the employees had lessened were also periods of less favourable production for the company. From an examination of the wages earned by a number of the weavers selected by the committee representing them, it was further shown that there had been on the whole an upward tendency in the amount of their remuneration in the month and a half prior to the strike. Explanations were made by the management of changes in schedule rates which had been posted and which some of the employees had supposed necessitated a reduction in the total earnings and other points of less importance were frankly discussed.

The results of the morning's conference were reviewed by the Deputy Minister of Labour and members of the strike committee at a mass meeting of the strikers held

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during the afternoon. After an open discussion a secret ballot was taken by which it was decided that the strike should be declared off. This decision was come to in virtue of the explanations which had been made, and of an undertaking on the part of the company not to discriminate against any of its employees for having taken part in the strike ; also because of the company's promise to be willing on future occasions, when difficulties might arise, to discuss such matters with a committee of its employees, as could not be satisfactorily adjusted by the superintendent.

The mills were reopened on the following day. The ranks of the employees had been somewhat depleted in consequence of a number having left during the strike to seek employment in the United States. There were also a few of the original strikers who did not return to work, but some of those who left during the strike returned after its settlement, and it was not long before operations were resumed on the scale on which they had been carried on prior to the strike. Had this strike continued many days longer it is probable that, in addition to the severe hardships which would have been experienced by many of the employees and those dependent on them, and the loss to the company and embarrassment to industry, the Dominion might have lost altogether some of its most skilled workmen in consequence of their leaving Canada to seek employment in the mills of the United States.

Letters were received by the Minister of Labour acknowledging with thanks the assistance of the department in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute from both the manager of the company and the committee of the employees. (*)

Strike of Employees of Lumber Company, at Hawkesbury, Ont.

On Thursday, April 9, about 250 employees of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, at Hawkesbury, Ont., went on strike because of the refusal of the company to accede to certain demands which had been made by the National Labour Union of Hawkesbury, of which a number of its employees were members. At a special meeting of this union held on April 2, a schedule of wages covering rates for the several classes of labour employed in the mill was drawn up and a demand made on the company that these rates should be paid for the season of 1903. It was also demanded that union men should be employed in preference to non-union and that in future only two days pay should be retained by the company. Shortly after the strike commenced the strikers withdrew the demands as set forth in the detailed schedule of rates and substituted therefor a demand for a minimum wage of \$1.25 per day.

The strike, which at its inception did not involve a large number of men and which for other reasons might have been comparatively unimportant, assumed, in consequence of subsequent developments, an aspect so serious as to make it one of the worst strikes of the year. Attempts of the strikers to prevent the company from carrying on work in one of the mills not affected by the strike, necessitated the employment by the company of a number of special constables. An attempt made by these constables led by the Deputy Sheriff and County Constable to open a passage through

* Additional particulars of this strike and its settlement under the Conciliation Act will be found in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. III, No. 11, page 904.

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the strikers on the road to the mill resulted in the men in a crowd resisting with stones and clubs. This and other actions of a threatening nature on the part of some of the strikers spread considerable alarm through the village, lest serious riots might result, and in order to avoid the risk of rioting the company was compelled on April 13 to close down its mills altogether and to bring from Toronto and Montreal an extra force of detectives to protect its property. Steps were also taken to procure the presence of the militia to prevent further violations of the peace.

Efforts on the part of disinterested parties to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the strikers and the company having proved unsuccessful the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was requested by the member of parliament for the county, and April 14 the Deputy Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Hawkesbury. Upon arrival he met a committee of the striking employees and also the managing director and secretary of the company. After interviews with each of the parties a basis of settlement was arrived at which was communicated to the company by letter and acceded to in a written reply. The contents of the Deputy Minister's letter and the reply of the company were submitted by the Deputy Minister of Labour to a mass meeting of the strikers called at six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and at this meeting it was unanimously decided that the strike should be declared off on the basis of the terms agreed to by the company. It was further arranged that the strikers should return to work on the following day. The agreement contained a stipulation on the part of the company to reinstate all employees in their positions without discrimination because of the strike, the employees to be allowed full liberty to become members of a labour organization if they so desired and the company not to retain pay on account of services for a longer time than three days. The demand for a minimum wage of \$1.25 per day was not conceded, it being shown that there was a general demand in the locality for labour at this rate and more, and that men who were not receiving that amount were really not capable of earning it. As to the request that union men should be employed in preference to non-union men, it was pointed out that a large number of the men in the employ of the company not belonging to any union, an agreement of this kind would be manifestly unfair to many of the employees. The mills reopened on the following day and have since carried on operations without further interruption. (*)

Strike of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s Employees, B.C.

On February 11, a strike involving all the employees in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., took place at the company's collieries, at Coal Creek, Michel and Morrissey, three mining camps in the vicinity of Fernie, B.C. The strike was occasioned by the refusal of the company to meet a committee of a newly formed district union of the Western Federation of Miners, embracing representatives from local unions of the company's employees, at the collieries named. All of the employees to the number of about 1,500 were thrown out of employment in consequence of the strike. At the request of the Hon. Senator Templeman, the Deputy Minister of

* Full particulars as to the settlement of this strike under the Conciliation Act will be found in the May, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. III, No. 11, page 907.

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Labour was sent by the Minister to Fernie to lend the good offices of the department in an endeavour to effect a settlement under the Conciliation Act. The Deputy Minister arrived at Fernie on February 24. His investigation disclosed the fact that neither of the parties were prepared to alter in the least the position they had originally reached in regard to this matter, and the dispute having been in continuance only a little over two weeks at the time of the Deputy Minister's arrival he confined his efforts to obtaining from each of the parties written statements in regard to their relative positions and gaining by independent research particulars as to the causes underlying the dispute and its effect upon the industrial conditions of the province. These matters were set forth at length in an official report to the Hon. the Minister of Labour, which report being published in the *Labour Gazette* and circulated in the local press became one of the features which subsequently assisted in effecting a termination of the dispute.

At the time of the Deputy's Minister's investigation at Fernie the manager of the company was absent in Victoria, at the same time the provincial government of British Columbia undertook the payment of the expenses of a committee, composed of employers and employees to inquire into the nature of the dispute with a view to effecting a settlement; the committee was appointed by the British Columbia Mining Association which was holding its first session at Victoria at the time, the president of the mining association being appointed as chairman of the committee. These circumstances made it inexpedient for the representative of the Dominion government to remain longer at Fernie at the time. A wire was sent from the provincial government at Victoria asking the Deputy Minister to act with the committee appointed by the mining association, but the pressure of other work at the capital made it impossible for the request to be acceded to. The good offices of the committee were accepted by the company and the strikers, and it began its investigations at Fernie on March 9 where, after the taking of considerable evidence during the month by the members of the committee and the parties having receded somewhat from the positions originally taken by them, a settlement was effected. Important features of the settlement were the recognition of the union, an increase in wages for some classes of work in the Morrisey and Michel camps and a reduction in some rates at the Coal Creek camp, a definite arrangement governing certain conditions of employment which had been in dispute, and a clause making provision that the agreement should last for a period of three years, from April 1, 1903, provided that after the expiration of two years either party might terminate the agreement by giving 60 days' notice in writing to the other.

This strike was one of the most important strikes of the year. It threatened for a time to paralyze the mining and smelting industries of the province, these industries being dependent almost exclusively on the Crow's Nest Coal Company for the supply of coal and coke required by them. (*)

* Full particulars of this dispute and the intervention of the Department of Labour in the matter will be found in the March and April issues of the *Labour Gazette*, Nos. 9 and 10 of Vol. III, at pages 673 and 799 respectively.

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Threatened Strike of Labourers at Valleyfield, Que.

On April 5, the department received from the President of the Federal Labour Union, No. 9, at Valleyfield, Que., a communication in which it was stated that a strike was threatened by certain labourers in the employ of the Montreal Cotton Company in its mills at Valleyfield. It was stated that the question of a strike was to be decided at a meeting of the union on the evening of April 8, and the presence of the Deputy Minister of Labour to act under the Conciliation Act, as a conciliator in the interim, was urgently requested. The Deputy Minister arrived on the afternoon of April 8, and having investigated the cause of the trouble found that it had to do with the dismissal of five members of the union who had been discharged for having disobeyed orders as to the doing of extra work at night, as well as with a demand for an increase of wages. The manager of the company in an interview with the Deputy Minister agreed to reconsider the cases of four of the men who had been dismissed, and explained the position of the company in regard to the proposed increase of wages. At the meeting of the union in the evening the Deputy Minister explained the company's attitude, pointed out the exact position of the employees, and left the meeting before a vote was taken. It was learned subsequently that the union had decided not to take further action in the matter.

Although the numbers immediately interested in making a demand for the increase in question were small, a strike among even a limited number of the company's employees would probably have involved a great many more, the industry being one in which the work in one department is largely dependent upon the successful operation of others. While it is possible that at the meeting of the union on the night of April 8 the members would have decided against declaring a strike, there can be no doubt that, at the time, the intervention of the department had much to do with the definite bringing about of such a decision.

Strike of Ship Labourers and others at Collingwood, Ont.

On Monday, March 9, the labourers engaged in excavating a dry dock for the Collingwood Shipping Company, having been refused their demand of an increase of 50c. per day, went on strike. They were joined the same day by the labourers in the construction yards and later on by the helpers' passers, and on the 12th by the carpenters. The riveters who had no grievance were compelled to stop on account of a lack of assistants. On Friday, March 20, the Mayor of Collingwood tried unsuccessfully to obtain an advance of 2½c. per hour or 25c. per day, the men having expressed their willingness to accept this amount. On March 23, the company agreed to an advance of 2½c. per hour, which terms were accepted.

A day or two prior to the settlement, the Department of Labour received from the president and executive of the committee managing the strike on behalf of the men, an application for its intervention under the Conciliation Act. On receipt of this application, the department communicated with the manager of the Collingwood Shipping Company. In reply to its communication the department received from the company a telegram to the effect that the company had made concessions and expected an

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immediate resumption of work. These concessions referred to the increase of 2½c. per hour mentioned and which was accepted as satisfactory by the employees. Further action on the part of the department was thereby rendered unnecessary. A letter was received from the president of the Labourer's Union immediately after the settlement had been effected, in which the president stated that, while the strikers were pleased that the settlement was effected without the necessity of the department sending a personal representative to Collingwood, they wished to thank the department for its intervention, feeling that its action in corresponding so promptly in reference to the matter 'was largely responsible for the quick settlement of the dispute.'

Woodworker's Strike at Berlin, Ont.

The strike of the employees of the Krug Furniture Company, at Berlin, Ont., commenced on August 14, 1903. The cause of the dispute, as published in an official statement by the officers of Woodworkers' Union, Local 112 of the Woodworkers' International Union of America, in the Berlin 'Daily Telegraph,' of October 13, 1902, was that for a number of years a system of 'task' or stint work had prevailed in the finishers' department of the factory which the union considered oppressive. Readjustments of time allowance intended to remedy the hardship complained of were alleged to have made conditions more serious. The rubbers and polishers finally requested that the system be abolished. This request having been refused, the finishers stopped work on August 13, after a committee reported that they had waited on the foreman who informed them that it was decided the system was to remain in practice. On August 25 a committee representing the employees of the several departments failed to receive a hearing from the head of the firm and other employees also quit work. The firm in an official statement expressed the cause of the dispute as "Interference through an agency of the Woodworkers' International Union, known, as the 'shop committee,' or the shop steward, with our rights to manage and control our own business."

Some little time after the strike had taken place the Krug Furniture Company brought an action against the Woodworkers' Union and three or four individual defendants and the solicitors of the latter on October 6, wrote to the Department of Labour requesting its intervention to assist in the settlement of the dispute, alleging that 19 men had been out on strike for eight weeks and 39 others for six weeks and that the management of the company had refused to discuss the matter with any one representing the men. The department immediately took steps to ascertain further particulars as to the causes underlying the dispute and the exact relations of the parties at the time application was made for its intervention. No replies, however, were received by the department to its inquiries from the employees' solicitors who had made the application. On the other hand a statement was received from the company, as follows: 'We have been filling our orders, nor have we been closed for a single day. We always carry a large stock of manufactured goods, and as January and February are dull seasons in the furniture trade we have plenty of employees until the latter end of March and can only add to our staff as we require them.' Under these circumstances it was decided that further intervention of the department was unnecessary.

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Strike of Bridge Company's Employees at Walkerville, Ont.

At the instance of Mr. R. L. Sutherland, M.P., the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was requested in connection with the strike of employees of the Candian Bridge Company at Walkerville, which commenced on March 31, and which on April 9, resulted in some violations of the peace at that place. The question was one of wages and hours and the strikers involved numbered 207. About 73 other employees were indirectly affected by the all but complete closing up of the works. The request for the intervention of the department was made by Mr. Sutherland on April 8, the communication stating that he had been asked by a committee representing the striking employees of the Canadian Bridge Company, at Walkerville, to request the friendly intervention of the department. The Deputy Minister of Labour was absent in the maritime provinces at the time the request was received, and word was sent that he would be in Walkerville in the course of a few days. Fortunately the difficulties were adjusted on the 11th of the month through the friendly offices of the Mayor of Walkerville and Mr. Sutherland, and it was not necessary for the department to actively intervene.

Strike of Metal Workers at Smith's Falls, Ont.

The settlement of a dispute between the Frost & Wood Company, at Smith's Falls, Ont., and its employees, which took place on March 25, 1903, was effected as the result of a conference between the Hon. the Minister of Labour and the president of the company, the Minister having intervened in the matter at the request of the striking employees. The dispute concerned directly about 250 of the company's employees and some 75 indirectly. It originated in a demand made by the metal workers for an increase of 25c. in wages, recognition of the union and the placing of piece work rates on a time basis. The metal workers were subsequently joined by the carpenters and labourers who also demanded an increase in wages. The terms of the settlement effected were not made public.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R.—No. 1.
TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900,
DURING THE YEAR ENDING, JUNE 30, 1903.

	Local board involved	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of com- mencement of strike or lock out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settle- ment effected.	Disposition.
Barlin, Ont.	H. Krag Furniture Co., Ltd.	Demand of union of employees on company to change method of wage payment.	60	Aug. 14, 1902	Oct. 7, 1902		Investigation by department disclosed fact that positions of strikers had been partly filled and that company preferred continuing business with reduced staff. Further intervention, therefore, unnecessary.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., and other localities.	Quebec Southern Railway Co.	Non payment of wages due em- ployees.	130	Jan. 20, 1903	Feb. 13, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	Wages claims paid by company and agreement entered into with em- ployees governing future wage conditions.*
Forme, P. Co.	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Non recognition of union committee by company.	1,500	Feb. 11, 1903	" 24, 1903	" 31, 1903	An agreement recognizing union and fixing wages scale and other con- ditions entered into after investi- gation of the Deputy Minister of Labour under Conciliation Act and the conciliation committee of British Columbia mining associa- tion, assisted by Provincial Gov- ernment.
Collingwood, Ont....	Collingwood Ship building Co.	Refusal of company to grant de- mand of increase of 5 cents per hour in wages.	650	Mar. 9, 1903	Mar. 18, 1903	" 25, 1903	Increase of 2½ cents per hour granted.
Melrose, N. B.	St. Croix Cotton Mills Co.	Increase of wages refused....	800	" 13, 1903	Apr. 3, 1903	Apr. 8, 1903	Strikers returned to work after exact situation had been explained at joint conference, arranged by Deputy Minister of Labour, be- tween committee of themselves and management.
Vancouver and other localities in British Columbia	C. P. R. Company clerks, baggage men, &c.)	Refusal of company to recognize United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	1,000	Feb. 27, 1903	" 4, 1903	June 9, 1903	Settlement effected before Royal Labour Commission at sittings in Vancouver. Terms of agreement filed as sealed document in De- partment of Labour.

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Valleyfield, Que.	Montreal Cotton Company's Mills.	Dismissal of five employees and demand for increase in wages.	35		"	6, 1903	Apr. 8, 1903	Company agreed to reconsider cases of four of the discharged employees but conceded no increase in wages. Situation fully explained to men by Deputy Minister of Labour at meeting of union and demands not pressed further.	
Walkerville, Ont.	Canadian Bridge Co.	Increase of wages and reduction of hours.	280	Mar. 31, 1903	"	8, 1903	"	11, 1903	Strikers returned to work without change in wages and hours. Settlement effected between parties before intervention of department possible.
Hawkesbury, Ont.	Hawkesbury Lumber Company's Mills.	Increase of wages, demands for preference of union men and other demands refused.	250	Apr. 9, 1903	"	13, 1903	"	14, 1903	Demands as to wages and reference to union men not granted, but agreement made granting to employees full liberty to become members of local organizations, conceding a reduction in time of making payments due for services and reinstatement of strikers without discrimination.
Smith's Falls, Ont.	The Frost & Wood Co.	Increase in wages and recognition of union.	325	Mar. 25, 1903	"	29, 1903	"	30, 1903	Settlement effected through Minister of Labour. Terms not made public.
G. T. R. system.	G. T. R. Company (maintenance of way men).	Demand for increase of wages.	8	"	"	30, 1903	May 13, 1903	Negotiations commenced by department between parties at request of officers of union of maintenance of way employees. Department's intervention subsequently discontinued by request of same authority, an understanding having been reached between the parties.	
Montreal, Que.	S. S. Companies and stevedores.	Refusal of longshoremen to sign contract with association of stevedores and refusal of latter to recognize union of longshoremen.	2, 200	Mar. 31, 1903	May 6, 1903	"	11, 1903	An agreement covering wages and other conditions of employment signed by representatives of longshoremen and steamship companies on lines suggested by the Hon. the Minister of Labour after conferences and conciliatory negotiations extending over three or four days.	

* Full particulars in reference to this dispute and its settlement will be found in special articles on the subject, appearing in March and April issues of *Labour Gazette*, Nos. 9 and 10, vol. III., pages 681 and 798, respectively.

+ The demand for the intervention of department was made previous to the declaration of a strike, and through the intervention of Department a strike did not take place.

§ The question in dispute concerned all the trackmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, numbers not ascertained.

‡ This dispute never assumed the proportions of a strike. A vote in favour of a strike, if agreement could not be arrived at, was passed, but in consequence of department's intervention and negotiations between parties, an amicable adjustment was effected.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R. -No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, &c.,—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of com- mencement of strike or lock- out.	Date at which intervention of department requested	Date of settle- ment effected.	Disposition.
Ottawa and other lo- calities in Ontario	C. A. R. Company maintenance of way employees.	Refusal of company to grant increase of wages.	325	Apr. 6, 1903	15, 1903	June 26, 1903	Company claimed to have filled places of strikers at time depart- ment's intervention solicited. Strike formally declared off June 26. No concessions.

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III. THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE frequency and serious nature of strikes in the Province of British Columbia is a matter to which the department has had its attention repeatedly called since its establishment in 1900. Mining and transportation being the chief industries of the province an interruption of either for any period of time has an almost immediate effect upon the business prosperity of the whole. A continued dislocation of either of these industries makes a depression all but inevitable. Strikes in all of the coal mines in the earlier months of the present year, following serious strikes in the metaliferous mines, and in other industries during preceding years, and being accompanied by a strike of employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway presented a situation which it was believed could only be properly investigated through the medium of a Royal Commission. Direct and repeated requests having reached the department for the appointment of such a Commission, and investigations independently conducted by officers of the department having furnished good reasons why such a step should be taken by the Government, the Honourable the Minister of Labour recommended the appointment of a commission to fully inquire into and report upon the nature and causes of the disputes which had recently arisen, and to make suggestions as to means whereby their repetition in the future might be avoided. The commission was constituted on April 18, of the present year. The Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia and the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe were appointed Commissioners; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, the Secretary of the Commission; and Mr. Francis W. Giddens, of the Department of Labour, stenographer to take down and record the evidence.

The Work of the Commission.

The first sitting of the Commission was held at Ladysmith, on Monday, May 4, and continuous sittings were held throughout the month of May, on Vancouver Island.

The main subjects of investigation were the existing strikes at Ladysmith and Cumberland in the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company, at those places. The Commission also held a week's sittings at Victoria and short sessions at Nanaimo and Extension. The inquiries were conducted in a judicial manner throughout, all witnesses having been examined under oath and the parties to existing disputes represented by counsel most of the time. The Commission compelled the production of all documents and correspondence having a bearing upon the questions at issue, and also required the agents of the several telegraph companies to produce copies of all telegrams relating to matters before the Commission which had passed through their offices during the preceding three months.

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At all of the points where sittings were held the Commissioners invited evidence from parties interested, and where this was not volunteered persons known to have a knowledge of existing conditions and whose opinions might be regarded as authoritative were compelled to appear under subpoena.

The main points at issue in the disputes at Ladysmith and Cumberland were the refusal of the Wellington Colliery Company to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, or to allow its employees to be members of a local trade union. The president of the company and its more prominent officers were examined at length as to the company's attitude towards its men in this regard, and a large number of miners at both places related the experience which they had had in consequence of the company's attitude. The situation leading up to the formation of the local branches of the Western Federation at Ladysmith and Cumberland, and to the causes of the strikes at each of these places were gone into at considerable length. Much evidence was produced, both on behalf of and against the Western Federation of Miners. At Ladysmith a considerable amount of evidence was also given in regard to the alleged compelling by the company of its employees to give up their homes in Extension, where the mines are situated and live at Ladysmith on penalty of being dismissed from the company's employ on refusal. At Victoria the Commissioners examined at some length into the manner in which a then existing steamboatmen's strike had been inaugurated, and the relation of this strike to the existing United Brotherhood of Railway Employees strike at Vancouver. Evidence was also taken in regard to the nature and cause of all of the important strikes which have taken place in Victoria during the preceding three years.

The first two weeks of June were taken up by the Commission in investigating the nature and causes of the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which commenced in Vancouver on February 27, and the sympathetic strikes which had arisen in consequence of the Brotherhood strike. The Commission required each of the parties to this dispute to file an affidavit of documents, which would cover the questions in any way relating to the strike, and in response to this direction, and the order made upon telegraph agents of the different companies in Vancouver for the production of all telegrams which had been sent or received by them during the course of the strike which in any way had a bearing on the matter, the Commission was placed in possession of a mass of material which enabled it to become fully acquainted with all of the important details of the strike. Possession of this documentary evidence, and the admission of its genuineness by the parties effectually curtailed the taking of evidence under oath.

The parties to the strike took advantage of the presence of the Commission, and the knowledge which it had of the facts of the situation, to seek its good offices in the matter of effecting a settlement of the sympathetic strikes to which it had given rise, and, with the assistance of counsel representing each of the parties, a satisfactory settlement was arranged. At the request of the parties the terms of this settlement were not made public, but a signed agreement, containing their provisions, was filed with the Commission, to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of

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Labour at Ottawa. This agreement was filed with the Commission on June 13. As, however, it was necessary that the nature of the settlement should be explained to all the parties concerned, and approved of by them, the formal declaration of the termination of the dispute was not made until a week or ten days later. In consequence of this settlement, the strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were members of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, Nelson, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg, and the sympathetic strikes of the freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and steamshipmen, were all terminated, about 1,000 employees in all being affected.

Apart from the matters pertaining immediately to existing disputes, the Commissioners endeavoured to obtain the views of the officers of all unions examined, prominent labour men, employees and business men in regard to the more important questions arising out of industrial disputes, such, for example, as the methods most likely to prove successful in preventing their occurrence, or of effecting their termination, the justifiability of sympathetic strikes, the advisability of incorporation of labour unions, the effects of international affiliation and the like. On all of these points the Commission gathered a vast amount of important and suggestive information.

During the latter half of the month of June the Commissioners were engaged upon the preparation of a report based on the evidence taken in regard to the several disputes, and other matters which had been brought to their attention. The report was completed early in the month of July and forwarded to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa. (*)

Parliament has since authorized the printing of the report and the evidence, and copies of the report have been distributed by the department.

The work of the commission will be of the greatest service to the country in providing the public with a volume of authentic information bearing directly on the subject of industrial disputes, and which may serve as a guide to further needful legislation. It is doubtful whether, but for the existence of the department the representation as to the nature of industrial conditions in the west would have ever reached the government, and whether, but for the information gathered independently during the years of the department's establishment, a proper understanding of these representations could have been easily had. The creation of the commission might be regarded in view of circumstances as a natural outgrowth of the department's work at the time. It is certain that but for the department its work could not have been as extensive as it was in the time allotted, nor carried on at so small a cost to the country. Moreover, the department in this particular, by means of its official journal, the *Labour Gazette*, as well as in other ways, may be expected to assist materially in bringing before the public and more particularly to the attention of interested parties, information relating to questions on which the formation of a definite opinion is most necessary, and of furthering thereby the establishment of industrial peace, so essential to the commercial progress and general prosperity of the nation.

* The proceedings of the commission and its progress were reported on from month to month in the columns of the *Labour Gazette*. Parliament has since authorized the printing of the report and the evidence, and copies of the report have been distributed by the department.

IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES BILL.

DURING the session of parliament of 1902, the Honourable the Minister of Labour introduced a Bill in the House of Commons, known as 'An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes (The Railway Arbitration Act, 1902).' In its nature the Bill was a compulsory arbitration measure, limited in its application to disputes arising between railway companies and employers. A protracted strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway during the previous summer, had demonstrated the need of legislation, which might be the means of preventing a like recurrence in the future, and compulsory arbitration was a form of legal enactment which a large number of both labour organizations and organizations of capital had been advocating for some time. The fact that uninterrupted means of communication and transportation are a vital necessity to the existence of commerce and industry as they are carried on to-day, and that railways in the carriage of mails, as well as in other ways, are the most important of public service utilities, constituted a special reason why in the introduction of a measure of this kind they should be the first to which its province should be made to apply.

As the principle of compulsory arbitration was a new one in this country, the Minister of Labour, at the time of introducing the measure in the House, took care to state that the Bill would not be pressed, but that its introduction was mainly for the purpose of calling forth from interested parties and the public generally an expression of opinion which might serve as a guide to further legislation, on the subject of the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, at a subsequent session of parliament.

Work of Department in Securing Information.

The department at once took steps to further the purpose of the Minister in this connection ; copies of the Bill were printed and distributed to the secretaries of the several labour organizations in the Dominion and to the managers of the several railway companies likely to be affected by its provisions. An official communication was also addressed to each of these parties, in which it was pointed out that the introduction of the measure had been tentative, and that the department would be pleased to receive an expression of opinion in regard to the principle and provisions of the Bill as well as any suggestions. It was also stated that additional copies of the measure would be supplied if desired. Between 1,500 and 2,000 communications were sent out and between four and five times that number of copies of the Bill. The Bill was also printed in full as an appendix to the June (1902) number of the *Labour Gazette*, and attention drawn in that issue to the desire of the Minister of Labour to receive a frank expression of opinion in regard to its provisions.

A large number of replies were received by the department from the labour unions of the country, especially from the local lodges of the several railway brotherhoods ;

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only a few acknowledgments were received from the railway companies. While some of the labour organizations endorsed the principle of compulsory arbitration contained in the Bill, and some, as well as several individuals, advocated its extension to industries generally, most of the organizations strongly opposed its introduction. This opposition was in a majority of cases merely stated and unsupported by reasons.

Another means taken by the department of ascertaining the views of the public and interested persons was the collecting through the agency of its clipping bureau, references to the measure contained in the news or editorial columns of the press of the country. The opposition to compulsory arbitration as reflected through this medium was less general than the expression given by resolutions through the labour organizations. It indicated, however, a hesitancy in the public mind as to the advisability of the adoption in this country of this means of prevention of industrial disputes. The difficulties besetting the enforcement of awards, and the liability of error arising in the judicial determination of relations which, in the interests of the parties and the business community must ultimately be determined by economic forces, appeared to be the strongest arguments urged against the principle of the measure, while at the same time mention of them helped to suggest an alternative method better suited to the end in view. This method may be described as that of 'compulsory investigation.'

Compulsory Investigation of Disputes on Railways.

The Conciliation Act of 1900 is a voluntary or permissive measure merely. It enables the Minister of Labour, when appealed to by either of the parties, and in certain cases of his own initiative, to appoint a conciliator whose duty it is to endeavour to reconcile differences between parties in dispute. The conciliator so appointed is limited in his powers by the attitude of the parties towards him. Only where a joint request is made by the contending parties can an arbitrator be appointed, and only where the consent of both parties is given in writing can the powers to conduct an investigation under oath be conferred. Experience under the Act has shown that for certain kinds of disputes the power to compel testimony under oath, and the production of documents is essential to a knowledge of the true situation, a very necessary preliminary to any satisfactory adjustment of differences. Moreover, the exercise of this power, if it is to be effective, cannot be made to depend on the will of the parties. In its exercise irrespective of their desires its effectiveness lies.

Guided by public opinion and the dictates of experience in the matter, the Minister of Labour, instead of reintroducing in the session of 1903 the Bill presented at the session of 1902, brought in a measure restricted in its application, as the one of the previous session, to disputes on railways, carrying as far as was possible the principle of voluntary conciliation, but substituting for compulsory arbitration, with its coercive penalties, the principle of compulsory investigation, and its recognition of the influence of an informed public opinion upon matters of vital concern to the public itself. The new measure, which is known as the 'Railway Labour Disputes Act,' was introduced in the House of Commons on March 17, and received its second and third readings on May 6. (*)

* The Bill received the Royal Assent on July 10.

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Mention of this matter has been made at length in this report, not only because the measure is one which, when it becomes law, will possess the department of new duties, but as showing wherein, as a medium between the government and the industrial classes, the department has served as a means of eliciting from those primarily interested, and the public generally, that consensus of opinion which is the best guide to and necessary precursor of effective legislation and also as serving to indicate what the department has done by way of bringing into the arena of public discussion the consideration of those questions upon the wise solution of which the industrial peace of communities and the country as a whole so largely depends.

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V FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

THE department has endeavoured to render effective, as far as was within its power, the purpose of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on March, 1900. This resolution provides that all government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of contracts, and that every endeavour shall be made to secure to workmen engaged on government contract work payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. Effect has been given by the several departments of the government to the above resolution by inserting in contracts awarded by them printed stipulations governing the conditions under which the work is to be performed and in many cases a minimum scale of wages to be paid to the workmen. These conditions have been prepared by the several departments after consultation with the Department of Labour and in a number of instances the clauses which they contain were directly prepared in the Department of Labour. In all cases where wage schedules have been inserted the schedules have been prepared by the Fair Wages Officers of the department.

Labour Conditions Inserted in Public Contracts.

Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the suppression of the sweating system, this being the abuse to which clothing contracts in particular are specially liable. The enforcement of the resolution has not been restricted, however, to clothing contracts alone, but provision has been made whereby all work executed under contract for the Post Office Department has been subjected to regulations which ensure the effective carrying out of the terms of the resolution. In calling for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters, the letter sent by the Controller of Postal Stores to parties tendering contains the following clauses which specify the conditions inserted for the protection of labour :—

7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post Office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

8. The account of the contractor or contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a statutory declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

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The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subjected to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following :—

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above, and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the number of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong :—

[illegible]

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The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered —

Dominion of Canada,
Province of
County of

to Wit :

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the contract for.. .. entered into between the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, and.. ..
.. .. (I or We) of.. .. occupation.. ..
.. .. do solemnly declare that :

(I or We) have complied with the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the payment of fair wages, the working fair hours, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions in regard to all workmen employed by me (or us) in the execution of this contract.

The classes of labour employed and the minimum rates of wages paid to and hours worked by persons belonging to and of the respective classes by (Me or Us) are as follows :

Classes of Labour.	Male or Female.	Minimum Rate of Wages per day.	Maximum Hours per day.	Amount (if any) unpaid for Wages.

And (I or We) make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the 'Canada Evidence Act, 1893.'

Declared before me at.. ..
in the County of.. ..
this.. .. day at.. ..
A.D., 1901.

Justice of the Peace,
Commissioner for taking oaths,
or Notary Public.
(As the case may be.)

.....
Signature of Contractor (or Contractors).

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The following is a copy of the general 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of which is sent to each individual or firm making a tender :—

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE 'SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'Sweating' System and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contracts for... shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required...

Clause 1.—All... included in the said contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such... shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the Contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause or any of them if proven to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to... under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor... under the contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any order in council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting... shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If this condition is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The contract shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of... claim for payment, a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Clause 7.—No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and working women employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa.

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During the fiscal year 1902-03 articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year. These contracts, however, have contained the same regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and have been executed subject to the same conditions as other contracts entered into during the year.

It will be observed that permission may be granted, where the custom of the trade so warrants, for the waiving under certain conditions of certain clauses inserted for the protection of labour, for example, the clause specifying that no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work. It was deemed advisable to insert this clause owing to the fact that it was in connection with piece-work that the sweating system had mostly developed in connection with contracts entered into prior to the action of the government in taking steps to suppress this abuse. The clause, however, was not aimed against piece-work as a method of manufacture but against the possible avenues of abuse afforded by this method when not accompanied by proper safeguards. Where, accordingly, representations have been made to the Postmaster General for permission to manufacture by the piece such requests have been referred to the Department of Labour, and the department having satisfied itself that the spirit of the Fair Wages Resolution was being faithfully adhered to, has reported in favour of granting the permission and the same has been done. During the year this request was made by three different firms, all of which were performing work under contract for the Post-Office Department. In all of these cases the rates of wages had been determined at what was a fair minimum for competent workmen as to money earned, and a fair maximum as to hours of work for the class of work which was being performed in the district where it was being carried out, and the contractors were obliged to make a statutory declaration that the work was executed with due regard to these conditions. Where permission has been granted to work by the piece a statutory declaration has been required declaring that the wages earned were not less per day and the hours of work not more than specified in the conditions as originally prepared by the department. The department in the first instance, however, had regard for the nature of the establishment and other conditions surrounding employment of labour in cases where such alternative have been allowed.

Not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department has care been taken that the persons furnishing these supplies paid to their employees fair wages, and had the work performed under fair conditions. In all cases where supplies have been furnished the department's tenderers have at the outset submitted a statement of the rates of wages and hours of labour governing those in their employ. This has been submitted to the Department of Labour for its approval and this approval having been obtained, other conditions being favourable and a particular tender accepted, the parties furnishing the supplies have then been required to submit with their accounts a solemn declaration affirming that they have strictly complied with the conditions as submitted to the Department of Labour for its approval and approved by that department.

The following is a list of the supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1902-03, either under contract or under the regulations for the

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suppression of the sweating system above cited, or supplies which have been furnished by parties after rates of wages and hours of employment, as submitted by them, have been approved by the Department of Labour :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III, A.R.—No. 2.

List of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1902-03, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—*

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	\$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals.	4,483	83
Making and repairing rubber, plating and other hand stamps and type.....	477	65
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and stamping ink	6,104	23
Supplying and repairing post office scales.....	1,048	63
Supplying mail bags.....	10,742	54
Repairing mail bags.....	9,426	69
Repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail bag fastenings and fittings.....	4,398	15
Supplying and repairing letter, newspaper and parcel boxes, also mail clerks' boxes.....	6,651	79
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	296	00
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	16,468	90

* Supplied by the Post Office Department.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1903.

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate per	

(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)

* (See current numbers of the "Labour Gazette" for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.)

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4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedules, the Minister, or any officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor

Schedules Prepared.

The schedules prepared by the Fair Wages Officers of the department for insertion in contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works have already been published in the *Labour Gazette*. As soon as the contract containing a fair wages schedule has been awarded by the Department of Public Works the Department of Labour has been notified of the fact and in the number of the *Labour Gazette* following the month in which such contract was awarded the schedule with particulars in reference to the nature and the amount of the contract and the locality have been published in the

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Labour Gazette. The table given herewith indicates the page of the *Gazette* at which these schedules are to be found.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III, A.R., No. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the Year ending June 30, 1903, containing Fair Wage Schedules and above-cited conditions for the protection of Labour.*

Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.
Vol. Page. 1902.				\$ cts.
III 106..	July 22	Fort William, Ont. . . .	Post-office building	20,400 00
" 106..	" 28	Clinton, Ont.	"	9,500 00
" 175..	Aug. 22	Huntsville, Ont.	Building pile wharf	2,770 00
" 175..	" 28	Ottawa, Ont.	" observatory.	74,999 00
" 385..	" 29	Collingwood, Ont.	Dredging harbour	35,093 00
" 385..	Sept. 5	Owen Sound, Ont.	"	24,210 00
" 384..	Oct. 8	Fort Macleod, N.W.T.	Court house	13,973 00
" 480..	Nov. 25	Richibucto, N.B.	Post office, customs, &c., building	9,716 00
" 568..	Dec. 6	London, Ont.	Drill hall	133,897 00
" 568..	" 15	Point Pelee, Ont.	Extension to wharf	3,500 00
" 568..	" 27	River St. Francis, Rich mond, Que.	Four ice piers.	11,317 00
1903.				
" 628..	Jan. 12	Orillia, Ont.	Wharf at park.	8,389 00
" 628..	" 23	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Wharf	2,810 00
" 710..	Feb. 7	St Francois, Island of Or leans, Que.	Isolated block, cribwork	11,800 00
" 929..	Apr 11	Guelph, Ont.	Alterations and additions to post office building	30,595 00
" 1035..	May 8	Quebec, Que.	Improvements in harbour	198,700 00
" 1035..	" 13	Berlin, Ont.	Additions to post office building	7,316 00
IV 89..	June 22	Portage du Fort, Que.	Masonry, &c., bridge across Ottawa River	10,797 00
" 89..	" 25	Edmonton, Alta.	Erection of jail	50,150 00

* Supplied in part by Department of Public Works.

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

20. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

21. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or to the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be the rate specified in the fair wage schedule, (being schedule "A" attached to and forming part of this contract) for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

22. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on, to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister, and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or, in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

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23. In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

24. The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rates of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rates of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement in duplicate showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each. Such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such other persons as the Minister may approve.

25. The Minister, or the Engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to his satisfaction, the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

26. Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the fair wages schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrear and unpaid, or fail to pay any accounts for materials or other things supplied for the works, the Engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default as aforesaid shall be estopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid, at once, by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

27. The Minister or the Engineer may, in his discretion at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as he may deem requisite, of any claim under the said fair wages schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears, or of accounts for materials, or other things, unpaid.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 4.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, containing above cited fair wages and other conditions for protection of labour.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			\$ cts.
June 18..	Intercolonial Railway.	Remodel station at old Lake Road.....	250 00
Aug. 23..	" "	Repair and rebuild portion of Princess pier at Point Levis, Que.....	Schedule rates.
" 28..	" "	Construct passenger and freight station at Eel River, N.B.	1,673 75
" 28..	" "	Remodel station at St. Phillippe de Neri, Que.	350 00
" 28..	" "	Remove part of rock forming hill known as Gilbert's Island, St. John, N.B., \$1.24 per cubic yard....	
" 28..	" "	Erect dwelling and passenger and freight station at St. Anaclet, Que.....	3,700 00
Oct. 21..	" "	Build addition to blacksmith's shop at Moncton, N.B. Per cubic yard for concrete foundation \$7 00....	10,481 55 10,481 50
" 24..	" "	Erect stations at Boundary Creek and Pollet River, N.B.	1,837 00
Nov. 8.	" "	Construct branch line of railway from Rivière Ouelle station to St. Denis wharf on St. Lawrence River, 6½ miles	Schedule rates.
" 24.	" "	Build extension to cribwork wharf at North Sydney, N.S.....	20,274 50

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CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
Dec. 13	"	Construct passenger station at Nicolet, Que.....	2,600 00
" 27	"	Erect station, etc., at Milford, N.S.....	2,375 00
" 30	"	Painting between Truro and Pictou Landing, and between Point Tupper and Sydney, buildings and bridges, per square yard 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.....	1,420 00
" 30	"	Construct double windows for Levis station.....	1,610 00
" 30	"	Erect baggage building at Sydney, N.S.....	
1903.			
Jan. 24	"	Erect dwelling for station master at Trois Pistoles, Q.	1,065 00
" 24	"	Erect engine house and machine shop at St. John, N.B.	
		Engine house.....	62,748 00
		Machine shop.....	9,180 00
" 27	"	Construct two abutments and pile foundations for railway bridge on west branch of Pomquet River, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Pomquet Station, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
" 27	"	Build extension to car shop at Moncton, N.B.....	" "
" 28	"	Construct crib work protection walls between Bedford and Rockingham, N.S.....	" "
Feb. 3	"	Excavate materials for freight yard and new main line at Point Tupper, N.S.....	" "
" 5	"	Construct crib work protection walls between McKinnon's Harbour and Sydney, N.S.....	" "
" 9	"	Construct engine house at Chaudière Junction, Que.	44,200 00
Mar. 3	"	Erect station, &c., at Metapedia, Que.....	5,460 00
" 16	"	Erect coal handling plant, &c., at Moncton, N.B.....	9,346 00
May 22	"	Build freight shed and remodel station at Elmsdale, N.S.....	1,798 00
" 22	"	Erect station and dwelling apartments at Brown's Point, N.S.....	2,689 00
" 23	"	Erect freight shed at Sydney, N.S.....	6,431 50
June 16	"	Make improvements at St. Charles Junction, Que...	1,850 00
1902.			
Aug. 15	P. E. Island Railway...	Erect station at Georgetown and erect additions to Morell and Mount Stewart Stations, P.E.I.	3,220 00
1903.			
Mar. 17	"	Construct wharf at Murray Harbour, P.E.I.....	4,893 29
1902.			
Dec. 10	Chambly Canal.	Construct stone walls around head of Ste. Therese Island, Que.....	Schedule rates.
Oct. 29	Lachine Canal	Rebuild portions of and extend locks Nos. 1 and 2 at Montreal.....	" "
1903.			
Mar. 30	"	Construct a concrete retaining wall in waste weir tail race, Côte St. Paul, Que.....	" "
1902.			
Nov. 8	Welland Canal..	Construct concrete substructure of new swing bridge at the Junction, one mile south of Town of Welland, Ont.....	" "
" 8	"	Construct concrete substructure of new swing bridge at Stone Bridge, Humberstone, Ont.....	" "
1903.			
Jan. 7	"	Remove the centre pier work at the Junction Bridge, per cubic yard 82.	" "

Supplied by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Schedules Prepared.

During the fiscal year 1902-03, 53 requests for fair wages schedules were received from the Department of Railways and Canals and schedules supplied by the Department of Labour. The following is a list thereof taken from the departmental record,

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and gives the date at which requests for schedules were received, the nature of the work to be contracted for, and the locality in which work was to be carried on :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R.—No. 5.

List of Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals for which Fair Wages Schedules were prepared by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date of receipt of request.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1902.		
July 21.	Remodelling I. C. R. station.....	Old Lake Road, Que.
" 21.	" " " " " " " " " "	St. Phillippe de Neri, Q.
" 22.	Building I. C. R. station.....	Eel River, N. B.
" 24.	" " " " " " " " " "	St. Anaclet, Que.
" 25.	" " " " " " " " " "	Mount Stewart, P. E. I.
" 25.	" " " " " " " " " "	Morell, P. E. I.
" 25.	" " " " " " " " " "	Georgetown, P. E. I.
" 30.	Removal of rock, Gilbert's Island	St. John, N. B.
" 30.	Repairs to Princess pier.....	Levis, Que.
Aug. 6.	Building I. C. R. elevators.....	Halifax, N. S.
" 8.	Branch line, I. C. R.....	Riviere Ouelle, Que.
Sept. 10.	Addition I. C. R. blacksmith shop.....	Moncton, N. B.
" 11.	Extension I. C. R. wharf.....	North Sydney, N. S.
" 15.	Building I. C. R. station	Pollet River, N. B.
" 15.	" " " " " " " " " "	Boundary Creek, N. B.
" 26.	Erection of bridge.....	Humberstone, Ont.
" 26.	" " " " " " " " " "	Welland, Ont.
Oct. 23.	Extension locks Nos. 1 and 2	Lachine Canal, Que.
Nov. 7.	Painting on line of I. C. R.....	Truro, N. S., etc.
" 12.	Erection of bridge.....	Miramichi River, N. B.
" 12.	" " " " " " " " " "	Restigouche River, N. B.
" 15.	Building I. C. R. station.....	Nicolet, Que.
" 15.	Erection of I. C. R. baggage building.....	Sydney, N. S.
" 15.	Walls around Ste. Therese Island.....	Chambly, Q.
" 19.	I. C. R. engine house.....	Chaudiere Junction, Que.
" 19.	Window sash I. C. R. station	Levis, Que.
" 20.	Excavation I. C. R. freight yard.....	Point Tupper, N. S.
" 29.	Extension Bay of Quinte Railway	Tweed, Ont.
Dec. 9.	Erection of station.....	Rockingham, N. S.
" 11.	" " " " " " " " " "	Milford Station, N. S.
" 12.	Abutments, &c., of bridge.....	Pomquet River, N. B.
" 16.	Alterations to station, &c.....	Metapedia, P. Q.
" 19.	Erection of bridges.....	Welland Canal, Ont.
" 22.	Erection of engine house, &c.....	St. John, N. B.
" 26.	Construction of railway.....	Aylmer, Que.
1903.		
Jan. 2.	Dwelling for I. C. R. agent.....	Trois Pistoles, Que.
" 10.	Extension I. C. R. car shop.....	Moncton, N. B.
" 12.	Protection walls I. C. R.....	McKinnon's Harbour, N. S.
" 12.	" " " " " " " " " "	Sydney, N. S.
" 12.	" " " " " " " " " "	Bedford Basin, N. S.
" 30.	Construction of railway.....	Burke's Falls to Maganetawan, O.
Feb. 9.	" " " " " " " " " "	Clyde River, N. S.
" 11.	" " " " " " " " " "	Ottawa, Ont.
" 12.	" " " " " " " " " "	New Glasgow, N. S.
" 16.	Construction of wharf.....	Murray River, P. E. I.
Mar. 2.	Coal-handling plant	Moncton, N. B.
" 16.	Canal construction	Cornwall, Ont.
April 21.	Alteration to I. C. R. station	Elmsdale, N. S.
" 21.	Erection of I. C. R. station	Brown's Point, N. S.
" 21.	Extension freight car shop.....	Moncton, N. B.
May 7.	Erection of freight shed.....	Sydney, N. S.
" 26.	Improvements at.....	St. Charles Junction, Que.
June 10.	Double tracking I. C. R.....	Between Richmond and Rockingham, N. S.
" 13.	Extension of railway at.....	Marmora, Ont.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following clauses, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder. No workman employed upon said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 6.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, containing fair wages clauses above cited, and fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	
1902.			\$	cts.
June 19..		Construction of steel buoys.	1,161	00
" 27..	Cape Bauld, N.S.	" fog-horn boiler.	546	00
July 23.	Digby, N.S.	" small wooden lighthouse tower on Government pier.	393	00
Aug. 1	Belle Isle, Que.	Construction of cast iron sectional lighthouse tower.	1,666	30
Sept. 15..	Prince Edward Island...	" three steel conical buoys.	456	00
Oct. 3.	Jourimain, Que.	" a cribwork and brush breakwater.	775	00
1903.				
Jan. 2.	Kingston, Ont.	" two compound engines and the installation of them in the steamer "Scout."	3,300	00
Mar. 2..	Victoria, B.C.	Construction of three conical flat buoys and three double cone buoys.	1,738	00
" 25.	Southampton, Ont. .	Construction of two wooden range lighthouses at the mouth of the Saugeen River.	1,085	00
May 15.	St. John N.B., Halifax, N.S.	Construction of steel can buoys for both harbours.	1,500	00
April 24.	St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.	" " bell.	4074	00
" 1..	St. John, N.B.	" and installation of two new boilers for steamer "Lansdowne."	8,820	00

* Supplied by Department of Marine and Fisheries.

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Schedules Prepared.

During the past fiscal year, 12 requests for fair wages schedules were received from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The following is a list of same compiled from the departmental record and shows the date at which the request was received and filed in the Department of Labour, the nature of the work to be performed and the locality in which the work was to be carried on:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 7.

List of Contracts to be awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for which fair wages schedules were prepared by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date of receipt of request and filing of same.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1902.		
Sept. 19 ..	Repairs to lighthouse.....	Baskins' wharf, Ont.
" 25 ..	Work at	Kincardine, Ont.
Oct. 9 ..	Construction of two piers....	Rainy River, Ont.
Nov. 10 ..	Work at.....	Otter and Slate Islands, Ont.
" 20 ..	Erection of fog alarm station.....	Low Point, N.S.
Dec. 13 ..	Construction of two lightships.....	Toronto, Ont.
1903.		
Jan. 27 ..	Lengthening steamer "Scout".....	Kingston, Ont.
" 29 ..	Erection of lighthouse tower.....	Letete, N.B.
May 2 ..	" lighthouse.....	Point Edward, Ont.
" 5 ..	" two wooden lighthouses.....	Grant's Beach, N.B.
June 2 ..	" ".....	Pointe aux Pins, Ont.
" 20 ..	" two lighthouse towers.....	Canning River, N.S.

Department of Militia and Defence.

The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1895, were entered into on December 8, 1898, and January 10, 1899, respectively. These contracts have since been continued from year to year upon the same terms and conditions for the suppression of the sweating system as were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors at the time of their execution. The supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence under these contracts during the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to \$75,902 and \$67,683 respectively, or a total of \$143,585.

The following is a copy of the conditions framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution and incorporated in and made part of the contracts above referred to, under which military clothing supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the past fiscal year has been made.

With a view to the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without

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the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2. If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3. The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5. Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and or such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In this case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

Preparation of Fair Wage Schedules.

Where fair wage schedules have been inserted as a condition of the contracts awarded by any department of the government, the department of the government about to invite tenders for a contract in which the fair wages schedule was to be inserted has forwarded a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers has thereupon been sent to the locality in which the work was to be performed to ascertain the rates of wages and hours current in the locality for workmen belonging to the several classes likely to be engaged in the erection of the work in question. The officer has then prepared a schedule on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, which schedule after being submitted has been transmitted by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour to the department requesting it for incorporation among the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. In this way tenderers have been acquainted in advance with the minimum rates of wages which they were expected to pay to their workmen and the maximum hours of employment.

As this branch of the work has developed, regular forms have been adopted for use by the departments in this connection. The following copies of the forms in use may serve to more effectively explain the actual operation of this branch of the department's work:—

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Specimen of form used by the Department of Railways and Canals in requesting the preparation of a fair wages schedule by the Department of Labour:

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa,.. ..190 .

SIR,—In connection with a contract to be entered into for
I have the honour, by direction, to request that you will be pleased to furnish the department with a fair wages schedule in respect of the different classes of labour that will be required for the execution of the work in question, namely, in order that the same may be embodied in such contract.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

.....
Secretary.

Specimen of form of acknowledgment sent by Department of Labour to the Department requesting a schedule of fair wages :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa,.. .. 190 .

SIR,—I am directed by the Deputy Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your communication requesting the preparation of a 'Fair Wages' schedule to be inserted in a contract to be awarded by your Department for the and, in reply, to inform you that the matter will receive the immediate attention of this Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

.....
For the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Specimen of form of instructions issued by Deputy Minister of Labour to Fair Wages Officer who is to prepare the schedule requested :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa,.. .. 190 .

DEAR SIR,—This Department has received from the Department of a request for a Fair Wages Schedule to be inserted in a contract to be entered into by that Department for

The following classes of labour will be required for the execution of the work in question :

Please prepare the desired schedule at once.

Yours truly,

.....
Deputy Minister of Labour.

To
Fair Wages Officer, Department of Labour.

Specimen of form used by Fair Wages Officer in transmitting schedule to the Deputy Minister of Labour :

Ottawa,.. .. 190 .

To the Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in yours of the (No.) I have the honour to transmit herewith a schedule of current wages and working day hours at for the several classes of workmen mentioned in said schedule and whose labour will be required on and in connection with the for the Department of

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

.....
Fair Wages Officer.

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Specimen of form used by Department of Labour in transmitting schedule to Department which has requested the same :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa, 190 .

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a 'Fair Wages' schedule for insertion in the contract to be awarded by your Department for at as requested in your communication of the

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Specimen of blank form of schedule sent to other departments :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa, 190 .

Schedule of current wages and working day hours for the several classes of labour to be employed in connection with the at to be inserted in a contract to be awarded by the Department of

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than :
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Investigation of Complaints as to Non-Payment of Current Rates of Wages or Non-Performance of other Conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1902-03 only nine complaints were received at the Department of Labour of alleged non compliance by contractors with the fair wages, or other conditions intended for the protection of workmen, inserted in contracts awarded by different departments of the government.

Five of these complaints referred to alleged non-payment by contractors of the rates set forth in the schedules attached to their contracts; one complaint was for the alleged payment of carpenter's wages to one who was doing the work of a blacksmith and who expected higher pay in consequence; one for payment to be made on the basis of employment as general foreman rather than as skilled workmen ; one that non union men and boys were being employed and one that current rates of wages

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were not being paid. Of these complaints all, with the exception of four were disposed of during the year, it being found after investigation of three complaints that the contractors immediately complied with the conditions of their contract and in one case there was no good ground for complaint.

In addition, however, to the complaints received during the year there were five complaints, made in previous years, disposed of, all of which were for claims alleged to be due in accordance with the rates set forth in the schedules inserted in the contracts under which the claimants had been working. Three of these claims were disallowed by the Minister of Public Works on the ground that by voluntarily entering into a special agreement with the contractor whereby a new contract was made between himself and his employees, the department could not recognize a claim made under the schedule which had been set aside in this way. In the two remaining cases the the Department of Labour having on investigation ascertained that the claims were well founded and recommended payment of same, the amounts due under these claims were paid by the Deputy Minister of Public Works to the complainants, and deducted subsequently out of amounts due contractors under the contracts. One of these claims amounted to \$5.85 and the other to \$44.20.

Taking into consideration all of the complaints either settled or filed during the year, two of these had to do with work being carried out in the province of Nova Scotia, one with work in the province of Quebec, five with work in the province of Ontario, and six with work in the province of British Columbia. One complaint was in regard to work being done under contract for the Department of Militia and Defence; one for work being done under contract for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, one for work being done under contract for the Department of Railways and Canals and the remainder in connection with work being performed for the Department of Public Works.

In every case where a complaint was made to the Department it was immediately investigated by one of the Fair Wages Officers whose report having been submitted to the Minister of Labour was subsequently transferred, along with the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to the department of the government which had awarded the contract under which claim was being made.

Comparing the nature and number of complaints received during the past year with the complaints made and investigated during the fiscal years 1900-01 and 1901-02, it will appear that the number of complaints was considerably less, which may be taken as indicating that the publicity which has been given by the Department through the *Labour Gazette* and in other ways to the fair wages policy of the Government and its careful enforcement by the several departments of the government, have caused contractors to be careful in respecting the terms in their agreements, inserted for the protection of those in their employ. During the fiscal year 1901-02, 17 as against 9 during the present year.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1903, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R. No. 7.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Date received	Locality and Place	Department affected	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.					
1901					
Oct. 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf).	Public Works.	Non-payment of wages due for services as foreman.	Investigation made which showed claim well founded and payment recommended.	Balance, \$41.20, paid complainant by Deputy Minister of Department of Public Works and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.
1902.					
Mar. 8	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores Building).	"	Claim for \$5.85 difference between rates paid and schedule rates.	Report recommending payment of claim made to Department of Public Works.	Amount due paid complainant by Deputy Minister of Public Works and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.
June 12	Nelson, B. C. (Post Office).	"	Claim for \$213.08 alleged to be due in accordance with schedule rates for stone cutters.	"	Claim disallowed by Minister of Public Works on grounds of special agreement between employers and contractors.
" 12	"	"	Claim for \$211.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	"	"
" 12	"	"	Claim for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for blacksmiths.	"	"

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COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

1902.

July 21	Halifax, N.S. (I.C.R. Railways Station).	and Complaint that contractor for painting is employing non union men and boys.	Attention of Department of Railways and Canals drawn to complaint.	After investigation, Railway Department by letter reported to Department of Labour that there were no good grounds for the complaint in question.
Oct.	Port Lorne, (Wharf).	N.S. Public Works.	Payment of carpenter's wages to a black smith.	Report made to Department of Public Works, at instance of Department of Labour, reports conditions being complied with by contractor. No need for further action.
Nov. 12	Nelson, B.C. (Office).	(Post Office).	Refusal of contractors to pay schedule rates to carpenters.	December 2, 1902. Department of Public Works reports that difficulties had been satisfactorily adjusted. Further intervention unnecessary.
" 14.	Ottawa, Ont. (Observatory).	(Observatory).	Refusal of contractors to pay schedule rates to bricklayers and masons.	"
1903.				
Feb. 7.	Nelson, B.C. (Office).	(Post Office).	Claims made for \$1,497.60 alleged to be due as general foreman.	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 7.	"	"	Claim for \$300 alleged to be due for labour.	"
June 18.	Calcutta, Ont. (Office).	(Post Office).	Claim for \$7.06 alleged to be due as stonecutter.	"
" 23.	Toronto, Ont. (Drill Public Works and Militia Hall).	(Drill Public Works and Militia Hall).	Non payment of current wages to painters.	Militia, July 25, 1903. Militia Department states no stipulation in present contract as to rates of pay. Clause will be inserted in future contracts.
" 22.	Toronto, Ont. (Fishing boats).	(2 Marine Fisheries, and Non-payment by contractors of schedule wages to pattern makers.		Marine. Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.

VI. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULAR attention has been paid during the year to the improvement of the library of the department. A special clerk has been placed in charge of this branch, and has continued the work of classification and the preparation of a reference subject and document catalogue, and in other ways discharged the duties of a librarian. Special efforts have been made to augment the department's collection of pamphlets, reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions in Canada and other countries. The work of the branch has also been carefully systematized. The librarian, after having prepared and submitted for approval lists of such books and documents as have been deemed requisite for use in the department, has entered in an order book the names of such books with other particulars before requisitions have been sent to the publishers. The order book contains :

The date of the order; author and title of the book or pamphlet; name and address of publisher; the price of book; the date of receipt; and a shelf number. All vouchers and accounts in connection with the library are certified to by the librarian before any payment is made on them, and the librarian keeps an account of all sums paid for library purposes by the department. Periodicals, annual government reports and exchanges are entered in a special book when received, with date of their receipt. In every book belonging to the library a label of the department is pasted, on which is written the shelf number of each volume, and the following notation is used for the purpose of shelf classification. In each book is placed two separate numbers, the first indicating the general subject of the work, and the second the particular volume, the books are arranged on the shelves in numerical order, this order being also according to subject.

In the case of annual publications, a third number is added, to indicate the number of the volume in the library.

An alphabetical subject and author card catalogue is kept of all books, pamphlets and documents in the library. At the end of the year the librarian also prepares an annual catalogue of all publications received during the year.

Among the publications which were added to the library during the year were a complete set of the current reports of the State Bureaus of Labour of the United States, as well as similar reports from Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Switzerland, New South Wales and New Zealand. Many other government publications were also received, bearing on industrial questions, including annual reports from the various departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, publications of the Home Office of the United Kingdom, Vols. VIII to XIX of the report of the United States Industrial Commission, and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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The department received as exchanges seventy-eight periodicals, over fifty of which were published by the various trades unions in the United States. Efforts were made to procure the previous volumes of these journals, with the result that a large number was added to the library, although it was found that in the majority of cases it was impossible to obtain complete sets.

A large addition was made to the collection of pamphlets in the library, dealing chiefly with industrial and economic subjects, particular attention being paid to the branch, with a view to making it as complete as possible.

Many works by standard authorities on subjects with which the department is called upon to deal, were purchased during the year, in order that the latest and best information on these questions might be available for purposes of reference.

Published herewith is a catalogue of some of the reports and other documents which, in addition to publications by the departments of the Dominion Government, were added to the library of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED
TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, AND BUREAUS OF
LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of
Trade, published monthly :

	Year.
Volume 10, July to December..	1902
“ 11, January to June..	1903

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :

Ninth report on..	1901
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Strikes and Lock-outs :

Fourteenth report on..	1901
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Trade Unions :

Fourteenth report on..	1901
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Factory Inspection :

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902. Part I.—Reports..	1903
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THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 7, September and November..	1902
“ 8, January to July..	1903

(b) *Annual Report.*

Seventeenth annual report, Trade and Technical Education..	1902
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California—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Tenth biennial report.	1901-1902
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Eighth biennial report.....	1901-1902
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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT	1902
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Twenty-first annual coal report (with fourth annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices).....	1902
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Fourth annual report (with twenty-first coal report)... .. 1902

Annual Reports.

Sixteenth annual report.	1902
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Seventeenth annual report of the State Board.	1902
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Eleventh annual report..	1902
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(a) *Monthly Journal.*

(From No. 23, August, 1902, to No. 26, May, 1903.)

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Thirty-second annual report for 1901. 1902

Thirty-third annual report for 1902. Part I.	1903
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Annual reports of the State Board.....1887 to 1891

[illegible]

“	“	1892 to 1900
		1897 to 1901

Seventeenth annual report for..	1902-1903
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Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts.. 1901

Report <i>re</i> Industrial Chronology (from annual report).....	1902
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Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report).....	1902
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Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

- Annual Reports.*
 - Twentieth annual report (with tenth report on Factory Inspection).... 1903
- Inspection of Factories :*
 - Tenth annual report (as appendix to twentieth annual report of Bureau) 1903

Minnesota—Bureau of Labour :

- Biennial Report.*
 - Eighth biennial report...1901-1902

Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

- Annual Report.*
 - Twenty-fourth annual report... 1902

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

- Biennial Report.*
 - Eighth biennial report...1901-1902

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour :

- Biennial Report.*
 - Fourth biennial report... 1902

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour Industries :

- Annual Report.*
 - Twenty-fifth annual report... 1902

New York—Department of Labour :

- Quarterly Journal :*
 - New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 13 to 16, inclusive—June, 1902, to March.... 1903
- Annual Reports.*
 - Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics... 1901
 - First annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, and the sixteenth annual report on Factory Inspection... 1901
 - Fifteenth annual report on Mediation and Arbitration... 1901

North Carolina—Bureau of Labour and Printing :

- Annual Reports.*
 - Sixteenth annual report... 1902

North Dakota—Department of Agriculture and Labour :

- Biennial Report.*
 - Seventh biennial report for the term ending June 30... 1902

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

- Annual Reports.*
 - Twenty-sixth annual report... 1902

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Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-ninth annual report. 1901

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Fifteenth annual report. 1901

Washington—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Third biennial report. 1901-1902

Virginia—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Annual Report.

Fifth annual report. 1902

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Report.

Seventh biennial report. 1901-1902

Wisconsin—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Manufacturers' returns for 1899 and 1900 (from 10th biennial report). 1902

Population in Wisconsin, 1890, 1895, 1900 (from 10th biennial report). 1902

Conditions in the Garment-making trades (from 10th biennial report). 1902

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, wa"hrend
des Jahres, 1901. 1903Mittheilungen des Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes, im Handelsministerium,
Wien, 3 Heft 1903

Sociale Rundschau, 3 Jahrgang, Nos. 8 to 12. 1902

" 4 " Nos. 1 to 6. 1903

Protokoll der sw"olften Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July. 1902

" dreizehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December .. 1902

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail, (August to December). 1902

" (January to June). 1903

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail. 1901

" " " 1902

Rapport annuel de l'Inspection du Travail. 1902

Industries à domicile en Belgique, 2 vols. 1902

Travail du dimanche dans les pays étrangers. 1896

Lois et règlements. 1898

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l' <i>Office du Travail</i> (Nos. 7 to 12)	1902
“ “ (Nos. 1 to 6)	1903

(b) *Special Report.*

Rapport sur l'apprentissage dans l'imprimerie, 1899-1901	1902
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, années 1899 et 1900.	1902
Bordereaux de salaires pour diverses catégories d'ouvriers en 1900 et 1901	1903

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Report.

Government Labour Bureau :

Annual Report of Labour Commissioners	1902
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NEW ZEALAND.

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 11, (from Sept. to Dec.) . .	1902
“ “ Vol. 12, (from Jan. to June) . .	1903

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Ontario, Bureau of Labour.

Annual Report.

Third annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31, 1902	1903
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PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

CANADA.**I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***Publications of the Dominion Government.***Canadian Forestry Association :**

Report of the third annual meeting, Ottawa, March. 1902

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :Fourth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the
year ending June 30. 1902Papers relating to a conference between the Secretary of State for the
Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing colonies. Colonial
Conference. 1902Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of the Committee of the
Senate on Banking and Commerce dealing with Hon. Mr. Loug-
heed's Bill respecting the Operations of Officers of International
Unions in Canada.*(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.***Nova Scotia :**

Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. 1903

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1900-01

Journals of the House of Assembly. 1902

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for. 1901

First Annual Report on Penal Institutions of Nova Scotia. 1901

Provincial Secretary's Report for. 1901

Quebec :Report of the Commissioner of Colonization and Public Works, con-
taining reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Estab-
lishments. 1902**Ontario :**

Fifteenth annual report of the Inspector of Factories. 1902

Report of the Department of Agriculture for. 1901

Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations for. 1902

Twenty-eighth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and
Experimental Farm for. 1902

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for. 1902

Thirty-third annual report of the Entomological Society. 1902

Ninth annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for. . 1902

Twenty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experi-
mental Union for. 1902

Report of the Inspector of Fumigating Appliances for. 1902

Ontario—*Continued*.

Report of the Inspector of San José Scale for....	1902
Report of the Sugar Beet Experiments in Ontario...	1902
Fourth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for...	1902
Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for...	1902
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for...	1902
Report of the Ontario Game Commission for...	1902
Seventeenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for	1902
First annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Rail- way Commission, to December 31...	1902
Report of the Minister of Education for the year...	1902
Part I (with the statistics of 1901).	
Thirty-first annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Educa- tion of the Blind, Brantford, for...	1902
Thirty-second annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Edu- cation of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville...	1902
Thirty-third annual report of the inspector of Prisons and Public Chari- ties upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30...	1902
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Chari- ties upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the province of On- tario, for the year...	1902
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reforma- tories, for the year ending September 30, 1902...	1902
Tenth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for...	1902
Twentieth annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year	1902
Twenty-first annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year...	1902
Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending December 31...	1901
Report of the Bureau of Mines for...	1901
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies, for the year...	1901

Manitoba :

Report of the Department of Public Works, for the year...	1902
Journals and Sessional Papers...	1902

British Columbia :

Annual report of the Minister of Mines for...	1902
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II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Re-
sources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canadian Almanac...	1903
Morang's National Register of Canadian Affairs...	1902
Illustrated Souvenir of Brandon, Man...	
Farm Lands in British Columbia, compiled and published by the Set- tlers' Association of British Columbia, fourth edition...	1903
Trans-Canada Railway.—Engineer's report of the Physical Features of the Line and of the resources of the Territory tributary to the Railway...	1903
Fifth Canadian Conference of Charities, Hamilton, September...	1902

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Board of Trade Reports :

Fifteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade.. . . .	1901-1902
Sixteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade.. . . .	1902-1903

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Official Labour Directory, Toronto.. . . .	1903
Labour Union Directory, Victoria, B.C.. . . .	1903
Employees' Mutual Benefit Society of the Canadian General Electric Company, Peterborough, Ont.. . . .	
Constitution and By-laws.. . . .	1902

THE UNITED KINGDOM.**I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.****Publications of the Home Office :**

Mines and Quarries : General report and statistics for.. . . .	1901
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics : Report of the Depart- mental Committee appointed to inquire into the notification of Industrial Accidents.. . . .	1902
Factories and Workshops : Report of Chief Inspector for.. . . .	1902
Part I.—Reports.	

Other Publications :

Government Contracts (Fair Wages Resolution): Report of select Parliamentary Committee.. . . .	1897
Correspondence relating to the Pacific Island Labourers : Act, 1901, of the Commonwealth of Australia.. . . .	1903

II.—PUBLICATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Fifty-first annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for	1901
The Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Jubilee Souvenir.. . . .	1901
Twenty-sixth annual reports of the Women's Trades Union League..	1875-1901
Factory and Workshop Legislation. Opinions of H. M. Inspectors, 1895- 1900. Issued by the Women's Trades Union League.. . . .	
The Jeopardy of a Department, by Gertrude M. Tuckwell.. . . .	
Women's Work and Factory Legislation, by Gertrude Tuckwell.. . .	1895
The Industrial Position of Women, by Lady Dilke.. . . .	
The Women's Trades Union League, by Stopford A. Brooke.. . . .	1893
Women as Trade Unionists. Issued by the Association of Trade Union Officials.. . . .	

THE UNITED STATES.**I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.****Industrial Commission :**

Vol. VIII.—Report on Chicago Labour Disputes of.. . . .	1900-1901
Vol. IX.—Report on Transportation.. . . .	1901
Vols. X and XI.—Report on Agriculture and Taxation in various States	1901
Vol. XII.—Capital and Labour employed in the Mining Industry....	1901
Vol. XIII.—Report on Trusts and Industrial Combinations.. . . .	1901

Industrial Commission—*Concluded.*

Vol. XIV.—Report on the Relations of Conditions of Capital and Labour employed in Manufactures and General Business.. . . .	1901
Vol. XV.—Report on Immigration and Education.. . . .	1901
Vol. XVI.—Report on the Condition of Foreign Legislation upon matters affecting general labour.. . . .	1901
Vol. XVII.—Report on Labour Organizations, Labour Disputes and Arbitration, and on Railway Labour.. . . .	1901
Vol. XVIII.—Report on Industrial Combinations in Europe.. . .	1901
Vol. XIX—Final Report—Miscellaneous.. . . .	1902

Other Publications :

Forestry and the Lumber Supply, Papers by Theodore Roosevelt, R. L. McCormick and Gifford Pinchot.. . . .	1903
Reports from the Consuls of the United States, No. 116.. . . .	1890
Report of the Committee on Manufactures on the Sweating System ..	1893
Report on the Chicago Strike of 1894, by the United States Strike Commission.. . . .	1895
Testimony taken by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Labour Troubles in the South-west, Parts 1 and 2....	1887
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture	1902-1903
Crop Reporter. Published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. April to June.. . . .	1903

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Report of proceedings of Twenty-first Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour, held at Scranton, Pa.. . . .	1901
Proceedings of the Tenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, held at Louisville, Ky., May	1902
Report of officers and proceedings of the International Typographical Union at its Forty-eighth Session, Cincinnati, O., August	1902
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, by D. L. Cease.. . . .	

Other Publications :

Proceedings of Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics, held at Washington, D.C., April and May.. . . .	1903
National Conference under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, held at New York, December 8, 9, 10.. . . .	1902-1903
National Consumers' League, fourth annual report.. . . .	1903
The Negro Artisan, a social study, made under the direction of Atlanta University, by the Seventh Atlanta Conference.. . . .	1902
Co-operation and Unification in Federal and State Statistical Work, by S. N. D. North.. . . .	1903

FRANCE.

Publications of Le Musée Social :

Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 8 to 12, 1902, Nos. 1 to 5.. . . .	1903
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 9 to 12, 1902, Nos. 1 to 5.. . . .	1903

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SWITZERLAND.

Rapport du bureau fédéral des assurances sur les entreprises privées
en matière d'assurances en Suisse en... ..1901-1903

Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâle :

Compte-rendu de la 2e Assemblée générale du Comité de l'Association
internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs tenue à
Cologne, septembre... ..1902-1903
Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 1ère année, Nos. 6 to 12,
2ème année, Nos. 1 to 51902-1903

PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

Advance Advocate. Official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1903
American Federationist. Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. III, 1902, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1903.	1903
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XII, 1901, Vol. XIV,	1902
Bookbinder, International. Vol. II, 1901; Vol. III, 1902; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Bricklayer and Mason, Vol. I, 1898; Vol. III, 1900; Vol. VI, January to June,	1903
Broom Maker, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June.	1903
Bulletin Mensuel, publié par La Chambre de Commerce française de Montreal, Nos. 115 to 119, February to June.	1903
Canada Lumberman, Vol. XXI, 1901; Vol. XXII, 1902; Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1903.	1903
Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Canadian Electrical News, Vol. XIII, n.s., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1903
Canadian Journal of Fabrics, Vol. XVIII, 1901; Vol. XIX, 1902; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Canadian Manufacturer, Vols. XXVI to XLVII (Some vols. incomplete), 1894 to June.	1903
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXI, 1901; Vol. XXIII, Nos. I to 6, January to June.	1903
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. Vol. IV,	1902-1903
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXVI, 1901-1902; Vol. XXVII.	1902-1903
Coast Seamen's Journal, Vols. VII to XVI, No. 39, 1894 to June	1903
Coopers' International Journal, Vol. X, 1900-1901, Vol. XI, 1901-1902, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Dun's Review. Vol. II, Nos. 494 to 517, January to June.	1903
Electrical Worker, Vol. II, 1901-1902, Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June.	1903
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vol. XXV, 1901; Vol. XXVII, January to June.	1903
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Industrial Canada, Vol. II, 1901-1902, Vol. III.	1902-1903
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XXXVIII, 1902; Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Lather, The. Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVI, 1902; Vol. XXXVII, January to June.	1903

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Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Vols. XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, 1902 to June.. . . .	1903
Machinists' Monthly Journal, Vols. XIII, XIV, XV, Nos. 1 to 6 1901 to June.. . . .	1903
Maxwell's Talisman, Vol. II, Nos. 6 to 12.. . . .	1903
Meat Cutters (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 40 to 45, January to June.. . . .	1903
Mixer and Server, Vol. XI, 1902; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Motorman and Conductor, Vol. X, 1902-1903; Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 4, March to June.. . . .	1903
Musician, International, Vol. II, Nos. 8 to 12, February to June	1903
National Builder, Vols. XXXI to XXXVI, 1900, to June.. . . .	1903
Oil Workers' Journal, Vol. III,	1902-1903
Our Western Empire, Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 12, January to June.. . .	1903
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, January to June.. . . .	1903
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal, Vols. XIV to XVII, No. 6, 1900 to June.. . . .	1903
Pattern Makers' Journal, Vol. XI, 1902, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1903
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal, Vol. IV, 1902; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1903
Railroad Car Journal, Vols. IV to X, 1894 to 1900, Vol. XI (Railroad Digest),	1901
Railroad Trainmen's Journal, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Railroad Telegrapher, Vol. XIX, 1902; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1903
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Vol. XV, Nos. 6 to 12, 1902, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Railway and Shipping World. Vols. I to VI, 1898 to June.. . .	1903
Railway Carmen's Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Railway Clerks' Association, Journal of. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1903
Railway Conductor, Vol. XIX, 1902, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Railway Machinery, Vol. I n.s.	1902
Retail Clerks' International Advocate, Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1903
Shoe Workers' Journal, Vol. III, 1902; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Stationary Firemen's Journal, Vol. IV.. . . .	1902-1903
Stove Mounters' Journal, Vol. VI, 1901; Vol. VII, 1902; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Stone Cutters' Journal, Vol. XIV, 1900; Vol. XVI.. . . .	1902
Switchmen's Union Journal, Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June,	1903
Tailor, The. Vol. XII, 1901-1902, Vol. XIII.. . . .	1902-1903
Tobacco Worker, Vol. VI, 1902; Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . .	1903
Typographical Journal, Vols. XVIII, XIX, 1901; XX, XXI.. . .	1902
Union Boot and Shoe Worker, Vol. II, 1901; Vol. III.. . . .	1902

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Union Labour Advocate, Vol. III, Nos. 6 to 10.. . . .	1903
United Hatters' Journal, Vol. IV.. . . .	1901

OTHER PERIODICALS.

American Journal of Sociology. Vol. VIII.. . . .	1902-1903
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. XXI	1903
Charities, Vol. VIII, 1902, Vol. X.. . . .	1903
Economic Review, Vol. XII, 1902, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 and 2.....	1903
Journal of Political Economy, Vol. I to Vol. XI, No. 3.. . . .	1892-1903
Musée Social : Mémoires et Documents, January to June.. . . .	1903
Musée Sociale. Annales, January to June.. . . .	1903
National Civic Federation, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2.. . . .	1903
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. XVII.. . . .	1902-1903
Political Science, Quarterly, Vol. I, 1886 to Vol. XVII.. . . .	1902
Social Service, Vol. VII.....	1903
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of, Vol. LXVI, Part 1.. . . .	1903

VII. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

DURING the year the department has had many requests for information from public bodies, societies and individuals, in regard to matters on which it was expected the department might be informed. Wherever possible the department has supplied in detail information asked for, and in some instances has undertaken special investigations with a view to ascertaining facts not already in its possession. These requests have come from many parts of the world, and have had reference to a variety of subjects. Amongst others, the following might be mentioned as typical :—

A. REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The Federal Government of the United States.—Information as to the work of the Department of Labour, and of Statistical Bureaus in Canada; reports and sources of information on Canadian industrial conditions.

The State of Iowa.—Information concerning labour laws in Canada.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.—Information concerning the lumber industry in Canada, and as to the use of a bricklaying machine in Canada.

The Russian Government.—Information as to regulations for the protection of labour, the length of working days, holidays, &c., in Canada.

The Belgian Government.—Information as to legal decisions affecting labour in Canada.

The Government of the Netherlands.—Information regarding arbitration and conciliation in Canada.

The Government of New Zealand.—Information as to conciliation in Canada.

B. REQUESTS FROM SOCIETIES—PUBLIC BODIES.

Committee of Wage Earning Children, London, Eng.—Information concerning the employment of children in Canada.

The Musee Social, Paris, France.—Information concerning conciliation and arbitration in Canada.

The International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland.—Information as to the work of the department, laws of the Dominion and provinces affecting labour and information regarding inspection in Canada.

The Technological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.—Information regarding industrial conditions in Canada.

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The National Civic Federation, New York, U.S.—Information as to Labour Unions in Canada.

California Promotion Committee, San Francisco.—Information concerning rates of wages in Canada.

Society of Chemical Industry, New York.—Information concerning rates of wages in Canada.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.—Information regarding legislation affecting labour in Canada.

Settlers' Association of British Columbia.—Information regarding agricultural labour in Canada.

Dominion Literary Company.—Information as to publications relating to labour organizations.

C. REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

A great many requests have been received from individuals. Among the numbers were requests from authors for information on subjects upon which they were writing, from secretaries of unions, officers of societies, teachers, students, employers, working-men and others. A large number of these requests related to general industrial conditions in Canada or to conditions in special industries and trades, to rates of wages in particular trades, to conciliation and arbitration, strikes and lock-outs, rates of wages, opportunities and conditions of employment and settlement, Canadian trades unions, cost of living in Canada, condition of child and female labour, labour laws, sources of information, and to such miscellaneous topics as mortgage credit, domestic science, employers' liability, compensation for injuries, farm labour, population, pauper labour, Canadian development, &c. &c.

Scarcely a day passes that the department has not occasion to answer some inquiry or to make some special investigation apart from its general work, and there are frequently several requests for information in a single day. The total number of official replies mailed during the year is very considerable.

The Circulation of the 'Labour Gazette.'

The circulation of the *Gazette* has increased considerably during the past year, with the result that the work in connection with the mailing, and other work necessitated thereby, has largely increased. The *Gazette*, moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging receipts, the sending of renewal blanks, &c., &c., all of which work has increased during the year. A large number of sample copies are also mailed from the office of the department from time to time.

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During the past fiscal year the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of annual subscriptions was 7,037, indicating an increase of 1,389 in the number of paid subscriptions over the previous year. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal years covered by the period from 1900 to 1903 :

CIRCULATION OF LABOUR GAZETTE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR GAZETTE, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES III. A. R., No. 8.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free Distribution.	Total Circulation.	Increase over Previous Year
1900-1.	4,394	2,158	6,912	
1901-2.	5,648	2,722	8,370	1,458
1902-3.	7,748	3,046	10,794	2,424

Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and other labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the division of copies mailed on account of exchange and free list :—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (includes federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers)	338
Trade papers and labour journals	104
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	442

Free List.

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions	81
Members of Parliament and Senators	291
Boards of Trade	157
Newspapers	650
Labour Organizations	1,332
Correspondents (three copies to each)	93
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	2,604

VIII. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the department is derived solely from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1902-3, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$1,097.68, being an increase of \$36.55 over the revenue of 1901-2, and an increase of \$296.01 over the revenue of 1900-1.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A.R.—No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,142 23
From the sale of single and bound copies..	29 44
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	\$1,171 67

LESS.

Commission on subscriptions..	\$ 72 60
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts	
due as commission on subscriptions.. . . .	1 04
Refunded..	0 35
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	73 99
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Net revenue..	\$ 1,097 68

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1903, was \$35,582.67. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenditure on account of printing incurred by the department, all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of

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schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts, and the investigation of complaints as to alleged violation of conditions, travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Deputy Minister of Labour.

